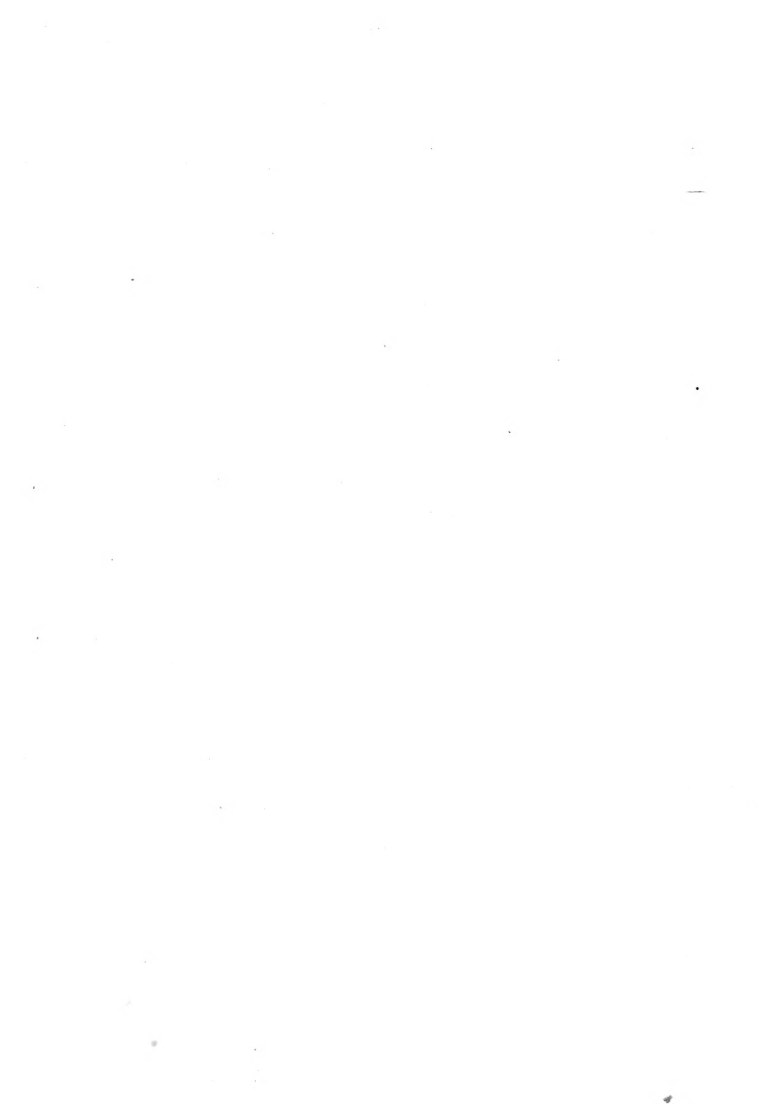


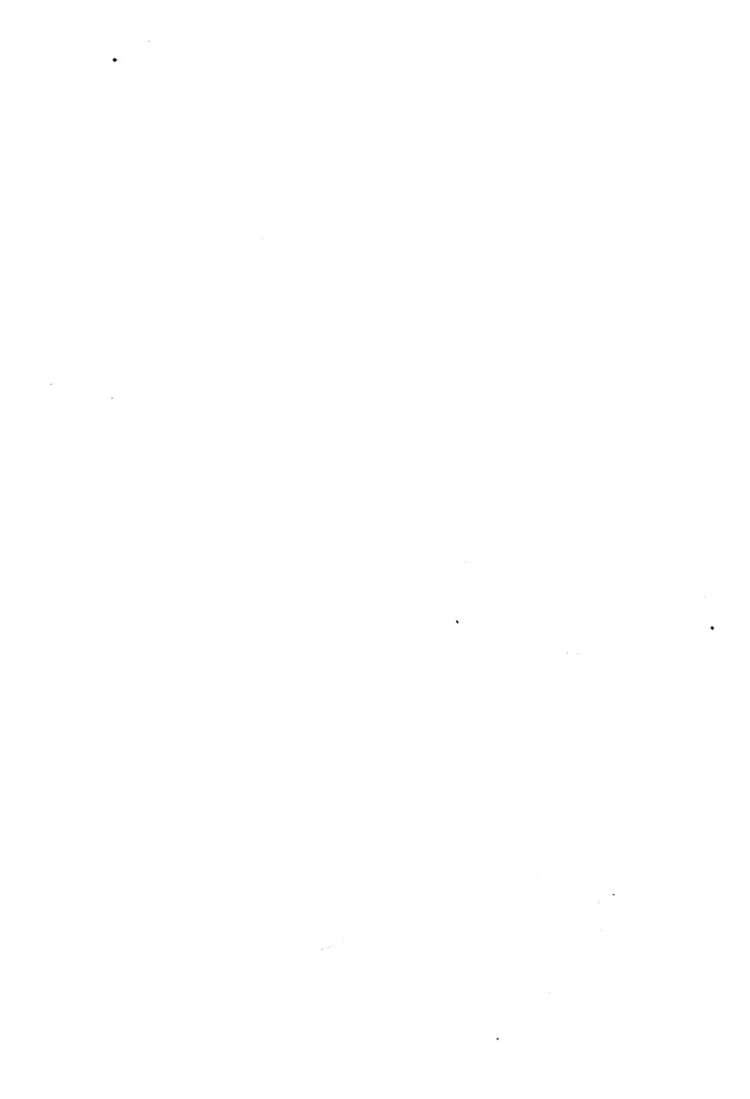
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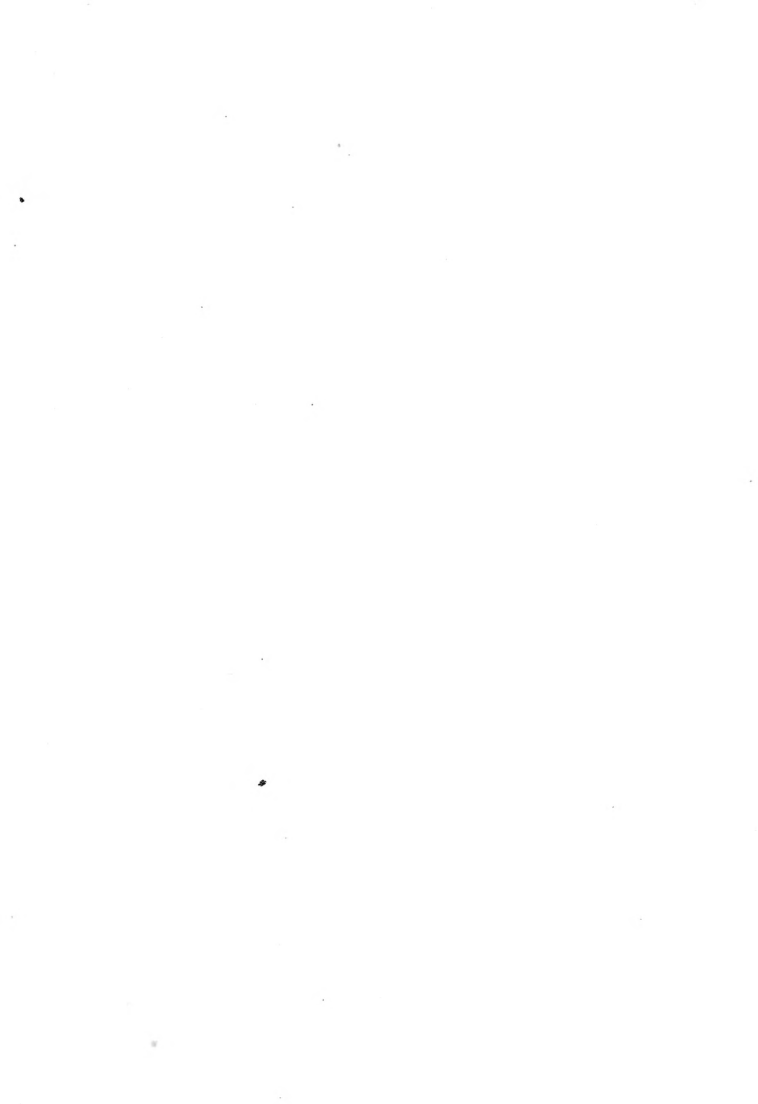
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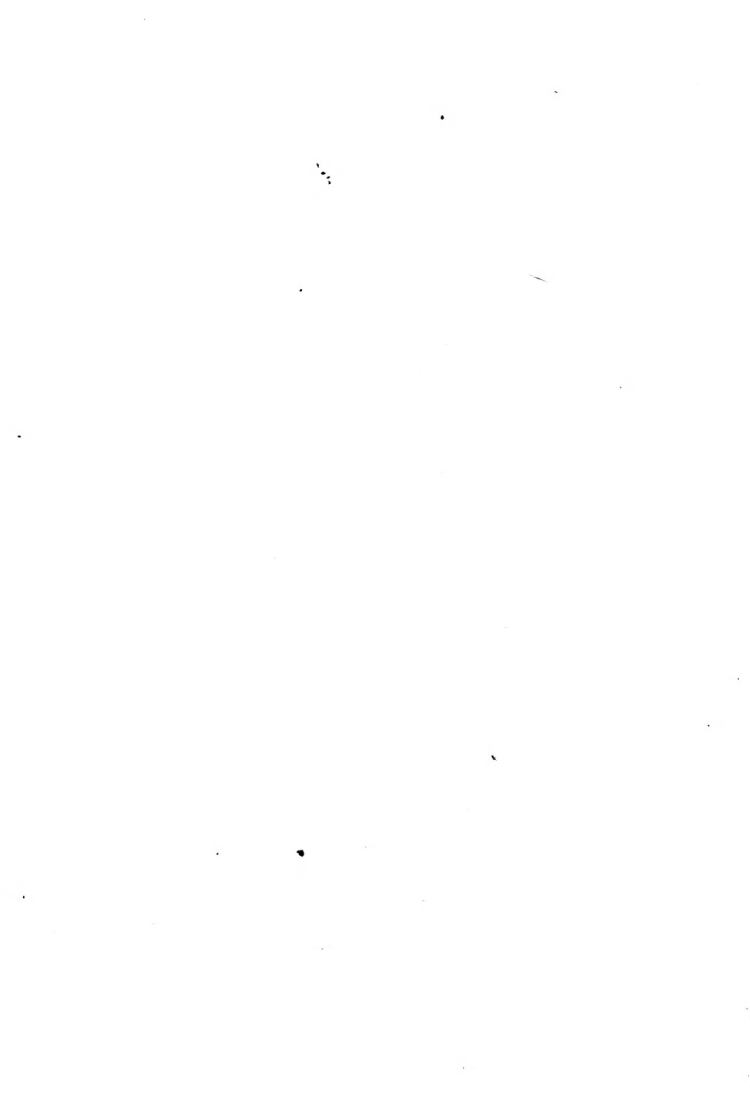
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.









SIMPSON'S HISTORICAL KEY.

IMPORTANT DATES AND REFERENCES,

COMPILED BY

✓
PROF. J. P. SIMPSON, A. M.,
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INTRODUCTION.

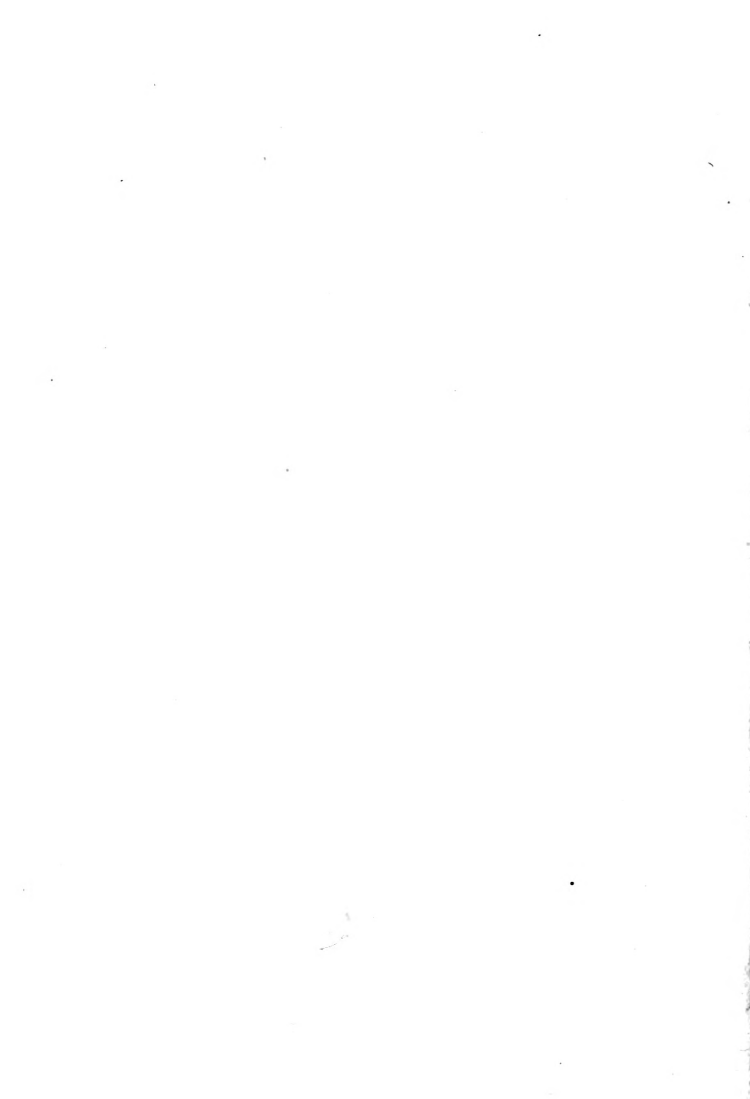
In these hurly-burly times of ours, when persons in the various avocations have too little time to enter into all the minutia of everything passing under their observation, "boil it down" has been almost universally adopted as an apt enjoinder to all in the literary world. With this end in view, the author has cast aside all verbiage and surplusage, and presents to the public this compact little volume, containing all the important points in the world's history, which is principally intended for the use of teachers and students in our institutions of learning, and he justly feels flattered at the very many words of commendation he has received from all such who have been made acquainted with its contents.

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PREFACE.

A knowledge of the history of our own country is the highest importance to American youth ; because a knowledge of its institutions and of the struggles for their introduction and maintenance is necessary to teach the true character of our institutions, the principles upon which our government is based, and according to which it should be carried on. The history of the United States, as the record of the first civil government that has ever been founded upon the basis of freedom, furnishes lessons upon popular governments, and upon religious, social, and political freedom, of far greater value than can be derived from the record of any other nation, past or present. Only second in importance, and hardly inferior in point of interest to our own history, is a knowledge of the origin and institutions of that nation and people from whom we are proud to derive our own. Our language, our popular instructions, and notions of freedom, of constitutional government, are all derived from our English ancestors. Our own frame work of popular government is but a new edition, revised and improved, of that of England, with this difference : Theirs has required the gradual development of centuries, while our own has sprung at once; with only a brief colonial infancy, into a full vigor of maturity. Besides, the interest which attaches to the history of English institutions, is, to some extent, the history of the origin of our own ; the events of the past two centuries connected with both countries have been to such a degree interwoven with each other, that a knowledge of the one is indispensable to a proper acquaintance with the other. The gradual development of the Anglo-Saxon race, making with unmistakable peculiarities each of the various offshoots from the parent stem, and no less surely than their common English language, present a study of importance and interest to American youth, hardly exceeded even by that of his kindred in the Fatherland of Old England. A knowledge of the history of both is indispensable to the full acquaintance with that of either. I therefore present this little key to the consideration of all who are interested in the education of youth, hoping that it may prove a valuable auxiliary.

J. P. SIMPSON.



IMPORTANT DATES AND REFERENCES.

PART I.

- England under the Romans, from B. C. 55 to A. D. 449.
England under the Saxons, A. D. 449 to A. D. 827.
England under the Anglo-Saxons, A. D. 827 to A. D. 1013.
England under the Danes, A. D. 1013 to 1041.
England under the Saxons, A. D. 1041 to 1066.

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

1066. Norman Conquest.
1215. Magna Charta.
1517. Lutheran Reformation.
1649. Execution of Charles I.
1660. Restoration.
1689. Revolution.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

NORMANS.

William I	-----1066 till	1087
William II	-----1087	1100
Henry I	-----1100	1135
Stephen	-----1135	1154

HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.

Henry II	1154	till	1189
Richard I	1189		1199
John	1199		1216
Henry III	1216		1272
Edward I	1272		1307
Edward II	1307		1327
Edward III	1327		1377
Richard II	1377		1399

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

Henry IV	1399	till	1413
Henry V	1413		1422
Henry VI	1422		1461
Edward IV	1461		1483
Richard III	1483		1485

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

Henry VII	1485	till	1500
Henry VIII	1509		1547
Edward VI	1547		1553
Mary	1553		1558
Elizabeth	1558		1603

HOUSE OF STUART.

James I	1603	till	1625
Charles I	1625		1649
The Commonwealth	1649		1660
Charles II	1660		1685
James II	1695		1689

HOUSE OF STUART AND NASSAU.

William III	-----	1689 till 1702
Mary II	-----	1689 1694
Anne	-----	1702 1714

HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

George I	-----	1714 till 1727
George II	-----	1727 1760
George III	-----	1760 1820
George IV	-----	1820 1830
William IV	-----	1830 1837
Victoria	-----	1837

DISCOVERIES.

- 1492 America discovered by Columbus.
- 1497 Labrador discovered by the Cabots.
- 1498 Coast of North America explored by Sebastian Cabot.

The Continent at South America discovered by Columbus.

- 1499 South America visited by Amerigo Vespucci.
- 1512 Florida discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon.
- 1513 The Pacific Ocean discovered by Balboa.
- 1520 Carolina visited by De Ayllon.
- 1521 Mexico conquered by Cortez.
- 1524 Coast of North America explored by Verrazzani.
- 1528 Navaez undertook to conquer Florida.
- 1534 St. Lawrence river discovered by Cartier.
- 1539 De Sota undertook to conquer Florida.
- 1541 The Mississippi river discovered by De Sota.

- 1562 Colony of Huguenots settled at Port Royal entrance.
- 1564 Colony of Huguenots settled in Florida.
- 1565 St. Augustine founded by the Spaniards.
Huguenot colony in Florida destroyed by the Spaniards.
- 1583 Gilbert took possession of Newfoundland.
- 1584 Amidas and Barlow explored the coast of Carolina.
- 1585 First attempt to form a settlement at Roanoke.
- 1587 Second attempt to form a settlement at Roanoke.
- 1602 Cape Cod discovered by Gosnold.
- 1605 Port Royal settled by the French.
- 1606 London and Plymouth Companies received charters.
- 1607 A settlement commenced on the Kennebec.
Jamestown settled by the London Company.
- 1608 Quebec settled by the French.
- 1609 Virginia received its second charter.
Hudson river discovered by Henry Hudson.
- 1610 "Starving Time" in Virginia.
- 1612 Virginia received its third charter.
- 1613 Pocahontas married to Rolph.
French settlements destroyed by Argall.
- 1614 New England coast explored by Smith.
New York settled by the Dutch.
- 1616 Culture of tobacco commenced in Virginia.
- 1620 Commencement of Negro Slavery in Virginia.
Massachusetts settled at Plymouth.
- 1621 Treaty with Massasoit made.
- 1622 First Indian massacre in Virginia.

- 1623 New Hampshire settled at Little Harbor and
Dover.
- 1633 Connecticut settled at Windsor.
- 1634 Maryland settled at St. Mary's.
- 1636 Rhode Island settled at Providence.
Harvard College founded.
- 1637 Pequod war.
- 1638 Delaware settled near Wilmington.
- 1641 New Hampshire settlements united to Massa-
chusetts.
- 1643 Union of the New England Colonies formed.
- 1644 Second Indian massacre in Virginia.
- 1645 Clayborn's rebellion in Maryland.
- 1650 North Carolina settled on the Chowan river.
- 1651 The "Navigation Act" passed.
- 1652 The Maine settlements united with Massachu-
setts.
- 1655 Civil war in Maryland.
New Sweden conquered by the Dutch.
- 1663 Carolina granted to Clarendon and others.
- 1664 New York became an English province.
New Jersey settled at Elizabethtown.
- 1670 South Carolina settled on the Ashly river.
- 1673 Virginia granted to Culpepper and Arlington.
- 1675 King Phillip's war commenced.
- 1676 Bacon's rebellion.
- 1680 Charleston founded.
New Hampshire made a royal province.
- 1682 Pennsylvania settled.
Delaware granted to William Penn.
- 1686 Andros appointed governor of New England.
- 1689 King William's war commenced.

- 1690 Schenectady burned by the French and Indians.
Port Royal taken by the French under Phips.
- 1692 "Salem Witchcraft" delusion prevailed.
- 1697 King William's war terminated by the treaty of
Ryswick.

COLONIAL PERIOD.

- 1702 Queen Anne's war commenced.
- 1710 Port Royal captured by the English.
- 1713 Queen Anne's war terminated by the treaty of
Utrecht.
- 1729 North and South Carolina became separate prov-
inces.
- 1732 Washington born in Westmoreland County, Vir-
ginia, February 22.
- 1733 Georgia settled at Savannah.
- 1741 The Negro plot in New York.
- 1744 King George's war terminated by the treaty of
Aix la Chapelle.
- 1753 Washington sent with a letter from Dinwiddie.
- 1754 Washington delivered the letter. St. Pieri's
reply to Dinwiddie.
Congress of Commissioners met at Albany.
Battle of the Great Meadows, May 28th.
Battle of Fort Necessity, July 4th.
- 1755 Convention of Colonial Governors in Virginia.
French expelled from Nova Scotia by Monch-
ton, June.
Braddock's defeat at the battle of Monongahela,
July 9th.
British defeated by Dieskau, September 8th.

- 1756 Great Britain declared war against France, May 17th.
 France declared war against Great Britain, June 9th.
 French under Montcalm captured Oswego, August 4th.
 Indians defeated at Kittanning, September 8th.
- 1757 Fort William Henry surrendered to Montcalm, August 9th.
 Massacre of Fort William Henry, August 10th.
- 1658 Lord Howe killed in a skirmish near Ticonderoga, July.
 Abercrombie repulsed by Montcalm at Ticonderoga, July 8th.
 Louisburg taken by Amherst and Wolfe, July 26th.
 Fort Frontenac surrendered to the English, August 27th.
 Grant defeated by Aubry near Fort Duquesne, September 21st.
- 1759 Ticonderoga and Crown Point abandoned by the French.
 Battle of Montmorenci, July 9th.
 Niagara surrendered to the English under Johnson, July 25th.
 Battle of Plains of Abraham, September 13th.
 Quebec surrendered to the English, September 18th.
- 1760 The French, under De Levi, attempted the recovery of Quebec, April 28th.
 Montreal and the rest of Canada surrendered to the English, September 8th.

- 1763 Peace of Paris between Great Britain and France, February 10th.
Florida ceded to Great Britain by Spain.
- 1765 The Stamp Act passed by Parliament, March.
Colonial Congress met at New York, October.
- 1766 Stamp Act repealed by Parliament, March.
- 1767 Bill imposing duties on glass, paper, etc., passed, June.
- 1768 Body of British troops entered Boston, September 27th.
- 1770 Boston massacre, March 5th.
All duties, except on tea, repealed by Parliament, April.
- 1773 Cargoes of tea at Boston thrown overboard, December 16th.
- 1774 Boston Port Bill passed by Parliament, March.
First Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, September 5th.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

- 1775 Battle of Lexington, April 19.
Ticonderoga captured by Allen and Arnold, May 10th.
Crown Point captured by the Americans, May 12th.
Washington elected Commander-in-chief, June 15th.
Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th.
Washington took command of army, July 12th.
Montreal surrendered to Montgomery, November 13th.
Battle of Quebec, December 31st.

- 1776 Norfolk destroyed by Lord Dunmore, January 1st.
Boston evacuated by British troops, March 11th.
Battle of Fort Moultrie, June 28th.
Declaration of Independence July 4th.
Battle of Long Island, August 27th.
City of New York abandoned by the Americans, September 15th.
Battle of White Plains, November 16th.
Fort Lee taken by the British, November 18th.
General Lee surprised and taken prisoner, December 13th.
Battle of Trenton, December 26th.
- 1777 Battle of Princeton, January 3d.
Tryon's first expedition against Connecticut, April.
Battle of Ridgewood, April 27th.
Meig's expedition against the British at Sagg Harbor, May 23d.
Invasion of New York by Burgoyne, June.
Ticonderoga abandoned by the Americans, July 5th.
The battle of Hubbardstown, July 7th.
General Prescott captured by Colonel Barton, July 10th.
Murder of Miss Jane McCrea, July 27th.
Fort Schuyler besieged by St. Ledger, August.
The battle of Oriskany, August 6th.
The battle of Fort Schuyler, August 6th.
The battle of Bennington, August 16th.
The battle of Brandywine, September 11th.
The first battle of Stillwater, September 19th.

- 1777 The battle of Paoli, September 20th.
Philadelphia entered by the British, September 26th.
The battle of Germantown, October 4th.
Forts Clinton and Montgomery taken by the British, October 6th.
The second battle of Stillwater, October 7th.
The surrender of Burgoyne, October 17th.
The British repulsed at Fort Mercer, October 22d.
The British repulsed at Fort Mifflin, October 28th.
Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, November 15th.
Fort Mifflin abandoned by the Americans, November 16th.
Washington encamped at Valley Forge, December 11th.
- 1778 American Independence acknowledged by France.
Treaty of alliance with France.
British Commissioners sent to America.
Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18th.
The battle of Monmouth, June 28th.
The battle of Wyoming and massacre, July 3d.
The French fleet under D'Estaing arrived July 8th.
The battle of Rhode Island, August 29th.
Grey's ravaging expedition to the eastward, September.
Ferguson's expedition against Egg Harbor, October.

- 1778 The massacre at Cherry Valley, November 11th and 12th.
The battle of Savannah, December 20th.
- 1779 Sunbury captured by the British, January 9th.
The battle of Kettle Creek, February 14th.
The battle of Briar Creek, March 3d.
Tryon's second expedition against Connecticut, March.
Stony Point captured by the British, May 1st.
Verplank's Point captured by the British, June 1st.
War declared by Great Britain against Spain, June 16th.
Battle of Stono Ferry, June 20th.
Tyron's third expedition against Connecticut, July.
Battle of Stony Point, July 15th.
British garrison at Paulus Hook surprised by Lee, July 19th.
Battle of the Penobscot, August 13th.
Sullivan's expedition against the Indians.
Battle of the Chemung, August 29th.
Savannah besieged by the French and Americans, September and October.
Jones' naval battle off the coast of Scotland, September 23d.
D'Estaing and Lincoln repulsed at Savannah, October 9th.
- 1780 Charleston besieged by the British, April and May.
Battle of Monk's Corner, April 14th.
Charleston surrendered to the British, May 12th.

- 1780 Battle of Waxaw, May 29th.
Battle of Springfield, June 2d.
French fleet arrived at Newport, July 10th.
Battle of Rocky Mount, July 30th.
Battle of Hanging Rock, August 6th.
Battle of Sanders' Creek, August 16th.
Battle of Fishing Creek, August 18th.
Arnold's treason, August 18th.
Andre executed as a spy, October 2d.
Battle of King's Mountain, October 7th.
Battle of Fishdam Ford, November 12th.
Battle of Blackstocks, November 20th.
- 1781 Revolt of the Pennsylvania troops, January 1st.
Battle of Cowpens, January 17th.
Revolt of the New Jersey troops, January 18th.
Arnold's depredations in Virginia, January.
Retreat of Morgan and Greene, pursued by Cornwallis, January.
Articles of Confederation ratified by the States, January.
Battle of Guilford Court House, March 15th.
Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, April 25th.
Siege of Ninety-six by the Americans under Greene, May and June.
Battle of Ninety-six, June 18th.
Colonel Hayne executed by the British at Charleston, July 31st.
Arnold's expedition against Connecticut, September.
Battle of Fort Greswold, September 6th.
Battle of Utaw Springs, September 8th.
Siege of Yorktown, October.

- 1781 Surrender of Cornwallis, October 19th.
1782 Preliminary articles of peace signed at Paris,
November 30th.
1783 Cessation of hostilities proclaimed in the Amer-
ican army, April 19th.
Savannah evacuated by the British, July 11th.
Definite treaty of peace signed at Paris, Septem-
ber 5th.
American army disbanded by order of Congress,
November 3d.
New York evacuated by the British, November
25th.
Charleston evacuated by the British, December
14th.
Washington resigned his command, December
23d.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

- 1787 Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts.
Constitution of the United States agreed on by
the convention of delegates at Philadelphia, Sep-
tember 17th.
1789 The first Congress under the Constitution met
at New York, March 4th.
Washington inaugurated president of the United
States, April 30th.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COLONIES.

*Virginia	-----1606-----	June 26,	1788
Massachusetts	-----1620-----	February 6,	1788
New Hampshire	-----1629-----	June 21,	1788
Maryland	-----1632-----	April 28,	1788
Connecticut	-----1635-----	January 9,	1788
Rhode Island	-----1636-----	May 29,	1790
New York	-----1662-----	July 26,	1788
North Carolina	-----1663-----	November 21,	1789
South Carolina	-----1670-----	May 23,	1788
New Jersey	-----1664-----	December 18,	1787
Pennsylvania	-----1681-----	December 12,	1787
Delaware	-----1682-----	December 7,	1787
Georgia	-----1732-----	January 2,	1788

The following States have been admitted since the adoption of the Constitution:

Vermont, claimed by New Hampshire and New York	-----	1791
Kentucky, ceded by Virginia	-----	1792
Tennessee, ceded by North Carolina	-----	1796
Ohio, part of Northwest Territory	-----	1802
Mississippi, ceded by South Carolina and Georgia	-----	1817
Illinois, part of Northwest Territory	-----	1818
Alabama, ceded by South Carolina and Georgia	-----	1819
Maine, set off from Massachusetts	-----	1820
Missouri, acquired from France	-----	1821
Arkansas, acquired from France	-----	1836
Michigan, part of the Northwest Territory	-----	1837

* The first column of dates give the time of the settlement of the thirteen original colonies; the second, the date of the ratification of the constitution.

Texas, a revolted province of Mexico -----	1845
Iowa, acquired from France -----	1846
Wisconsin, part of Northwest Territory -----	1848
California, acquired from Mexico -----	1850
Minnesota, chiefly acquired from France -----	1858
Oregon, acquired from France -----	1859
Kansas, acquired from France -----	1861
West Virginia, part of Virginia -----	1863
Nevada, acquired from Mexico -----	1864
Nebraska, acquired from France -----	1867
Colorado, acquired from France and Mexico ---	1876

TERRITORY ADDED TO THE UNITED STATES.

In 1803 the United States purchased the province of Louisiana, containing 930,000 square miles, from France, for \$15,000,000. The purchase included what is now Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and parts of what is now Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and the Indian Territory.

In 1820 Florida was purchased by the United States from Spain, for \$5,000,000. It contained 59,700 square miles.

In 1846 Oregon was added, taking in 220,420 square miles.

In 1848 California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and western Colorado were purchased by the United States at a cost of \$15,000,000.

In 1853 the Gladson purchase was added to the United States at a cost of \$10,000,000, giving the United States 934,260 square miles.

In 1867 Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia at a cost of \$7,200,000; area, 567,000 square miles.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

- 1790 Harmar defeated by the Indians in Indiana, October 17th to 22d.
- 1791 United States Bank established at Philadelphia.
Vermont admitted into the Union.
St. Clair defeated by the Indians in Ohio, November 4th.
- 1792 Kentucky admitted into the Union.
- 1793 Washington commenced a second presidential term, March 4th.
The difficulties with France.
- 1794 Wayne defeated the Indians on the Maumee, August 20th.
“Whisky Insurrection” in Pennsylvania.
- 1795 “Jay’s Treaty” with Great Britain ratified.
Treaties with the Western Indians, Spain and Algiers.
- 1796 Tennessee admitted into the Union.
- 1797 John Adams inaugurated President of the United States, March 4th.
- 1799 The death of Washington, December 14th.
- 1800 Seat of government removed to Washington.
Treaty of peace concluded with France, September 30th.
- 1801 Thomas Jefferson inaugurated President, March 4th.
War declared against the United States by Tripoli, June 10th.

- 1802 Ohio admitted into the Union.
- 1803 Louisiana purchased of France.
Commodore Prebel sent against Tripoli.
- 1804 The frigate Philadelphia destroyed by Decatur,
February 3d.
The duel between Hamilton and Burr, July 1st.
- 1805 Jefferson commenced a second presidential term,
March 4th.
Derne, a Tripolitan city, captured by Eaton,
April 27th.
Treaty of peace concluded with Tripoli, June
3d.
- 1806 British blockade from Elbe to Brest declared,
May 16th.
Bonaparte issued his "Berlin Decree," November
21st.
- 1807 British "Orders in Council" prohibited coast
trade with France, January 7th.
American frigate Chesapeake attacked by the
Leopard, June 22d.
British armed vessels ordered to leave the United
States, July.
British "Orders in Council" prohibited all trade
with France and her allies, November 11th.
Bonaparte issued his "Milan Decree," December
17th.
Embargo on American ships laid by Congress,
December 22d.
- 1809 Commerce with Great Britain and France inter-
dicted by Congress, March 1st.
James Madison inaugurated President, March
4th.

- 1810 Bonaparte's "Rambouillet Decree," issued March 23d.
- 1811 Action between President and Little Belt, May 16th.
Battle of Tippecanoe, Indiana, November 7th.

SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND.

- 1812 Louisiana admitted into the Union.
War against Great Britain proclaimed by the United States, June 19th.
Invasion of Canada by General Hull, July 12th.
Surrender of Fort Mackinaw, July 17th.
The first battle of Brownstown, August 5th.
The second battle of Brownstown, August 9th.
Surrender of Detroit by General Hull, August 16th.
British sloop Alert taken by the Essex, August 13th.
British frigate Guerrie taken by the Constitution, August 19th.
The battle of Queenstown, October 13th.
British brig Frolic taken by the Wasp, October 18th.
British frigate Macedonian taken by the United States, October 25th.
British frigate Java taken by the Constitution, December 29th.
- 1813 The battle of Frenchtown, January 22d.
British brig Peacock taken by the Hornet, February 24th.
Madison commenced a second presidential term, March 4th.

- 1813 The battle of York, April 27th.
 Fort Meigs, on the Maumee, besieged by Procter, May 1st.
 The battle of Fort Meigs, May 5th.
 Fort George taken by the Americans, May 27th.
 The battle of Sackett's Harbor, May 29th.
 American frigate Chesapeake taken by the Shannon, June 1st.
 The battle of Fort Stephenson, August 2d.
 American brig Argus taken by the Pelican August 14th.
 Creek war commenced by the massacre at Fort Minis, August 30th.
 British brig, Boxer, taken by the Enterprise September 5th.
 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10th.
 The battle of Thames, October 5th.
 The battle of Chrysler's Field, Canada, November 11th.
- 1814 The battle of Tohopeka, the last of the Creek War, March 27th. •
 American frigate, Essex, taken by the Phebe and Cherub, March 28th.
 The battle of La Colle Mill, March 30th.
 The battle of Lundy's Lane, or Bridgewater, July 25th.
 Stonington bombarded by the British without effect, August.
 The first battle of Fort Erie, August 15th.
 The battle of Bladensburg, August 24th.
 The city of Washington taken by the British, August 24th.

- 1814 British sloop, Avon, taken by the Wasp, September 1st.
McDonough's victory on Lake Champlain, September 11th.
The battle of Plattsburg, September 11th.
The battle of North Point, September 12th.
The battle of Fort McHenry, September 13th.
The battle of Fort Bowyer, September 15th.
The battle of Fort Erie, September 17th.
The British driven from Pensacola by General Jackson, November 7th.
The battle of Lake Borgne, December 14th.
Hartford Convention, December.
The battle nine miles from New Orleans, December 23d.
Treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, December 24th.
- 1815 The battle of New Orleans, January 8th.
The American frigate, President, captured by a British squadron, January 15th.
The British vessels, Cyane and Levant, taken by the Constitution, February 20th.
The British brig, Penguin, taken by the Hornet, March 23d.

WAR WITH ALGIERS, ETC.

- 1815 War with Algiers declared by Congress, March 1st.
Commodore Decatur sent against Algiers, March.
- 1816 The Bank of the United States rechartered for twenty years, April 10th.
Indiana admitted into the Union, March 4th.

- 1817 James Monroe inaugurated President, March 4th.
Mississippi admitted into the Union.
The Seminoles and Creeks commenced depredations.
- 1818 General Jackson invaded the Indian Territory.
Arbuthnot and Ambrister executed, April 30th.
Pensacola seized by General Jackson, May 24th.
Illinois admitted into the Union.
- 1819 Alabama admitted into the Union.
- 1820 Maine admitted into the Union.
Florida ceded to the United States by Spain.
- 1821 Missouri admitted into the Union.
- 1824 Lafayette visited the United States.
- 1825 John Quincy Adams inaugurated President, March 4th.
- 1826 Death of two ex-presidents, Adams and Jefferson, July 4th.
- 1829 Andrew Jackson inaugurated President, March 4th.
- 1831 Death of Ex-President Monroe, July 4th.

INDIAN WARS AND OTHER EVENTS.

- 1832 "The Black Hawk War."
Nullification in South Carolina.
- 1833 Removal of government deposits from the Bank of the United States.
- 1835 War with the Seminoles commenced.
General Thompson and friends massacred by the Seminoles, December 28th.
A party under Major Dade massacred by the Seminoles, December 28th.

- 1836 Arkansas admitted into the Union.
1837 Michigan admitted into the Union.
Martin Van Buren inaugurated President, March 4th.
The battle of Okechobee, Florida, December 25th.
1838 "The Canadian Rebellion."
1841 William Henry Harrison inaugurated President, March 4th.
Death of William Henry Harrison, April 4th.
John Tyler inaugurated President, April 6th.
1842 The war with the Seminoles terminated.
The "Dorr Rebellion" in Rhode Island.
1845 Joint resolution for the annexation of Texas signed by President Tyler, March 1st.
James K. Polk inaugurated President, March 4th.
Florida admitted into the Union.
Texas admitted into the Union.
1846 Iowa admitted into the Union.

MEXICAN WAR.

- 1846 Thornton's party captured by the Mexicans, April 26th.
Fort Brown bombarded by the Mexicans, May.
The battle of Palo Alto, May 8th.
The battle of Resaca de la Palma, May 9th.
Congress declared that "war existed by the act of Mexico," May 11th.
Taylor crossed the Rio Grande and took Matamoras, May 18th.
Monterey surrendered to General Taylor, September 24th.

- 1846 The battle of Bracito, December 25th.
1847 The battle of Buena Vista, February 23d.
The battle of Sacramento, February 28th.
The surrender of Vera Cruz to General Scott,
March 27th.
The battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18th.
The battle of Contreras and Cherubusco, August
20th.
The battle of Molino del Rey, September 8th.
The battle of Chapultepec, September 13th.
City of Mexico entered by the Americans under
General Scott, September 14th.
The battle of Huamantla, October 9th.
1848 Treaty of peace at Gaudaloupe, Hidalgo, Feb-
ruary 2d.
Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
1849 Zachary Taylor inaugurated President, March
5th.
1850 The death of Zachary Taylor, July 9th.
Millard Filmore inaugurated President, July
10th.
California admitted into the Union.
1853 Franklin Pierce inaugurated President, March 4.
1857 James Buchanan inaugurated President, March
4th.
1858 Minnesota admitted into the Union.
1859 Oregon admitted into the Union.
1860 South Carolina "seceded" from the Union, De-
cember 24th.
1861 Kansas admitted into the Union.
Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President, March
4th.

CIVIL WAR.

- 1861 Fort Sumter attacked by the Confederates, April 12th and 13th.
President Lincoln calls for 75,000 troops, April 15th.
Volunteer troops attacked in Baltimore, April 19th.
The President issued a second call for troops, May 4th.
Union victory at Philippi, Virginia, June 3d.
Confederate victory at Big Bethel, Virginia, June 10th.
Union victory at Boonville, Missouri, June 17th.
Meeting of Congress in extra session, July 4th.
Battle of Carthage, Missouri, July 5th.
Battle of Rich Mountain, Virginia, July 11th.
Battle near Centerville, Virginia, July 18th.
Confederate Congress met at Richmond, July 20th.
Battle of Bull Run, Virginia, July 21st.
Battle of Dug Springs, Missouri, August 2d.
Battle of Wilson's Creek, Virginia, August 10th.
Forts Hatteras and Clark, North Carolina, captured, August 29th.
Confederates captured Lexington, Missouri, September 20th.
Battle of Edwards' Ferry, or Ball's Bluff, Virginia, October 21st.
Capture of Port Royal Entrance by the Union fleet, November 7th.
Battle of Belmont, Missouri, November 7th.

- 1861 Mason and Slidell taken from English steamer, November 8th.
- 1862 Battle of Mill Spring, Kentucky, January 19th.
Fort Henry taken by Union fleet, February 6th.
Roanoke Island captured by Union forces, February 8th.
Fort Donelson captured by the Union forces, February 16th.
Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 6th–8th.
Vessels Congress and Cumberland sunk by the Merrimac, March 8th.
Engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac, March 9th.
Newbern, North Carolina, captured by Union troops, March 14th.
Battle of Winchester, Virginia, March 23d.
Battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6th–7th.
Capture of Island No. 10, Mississippi River, April 7th.
Fort Pulaski, Georgia, captured by Union fleet, April 11th.
New Orleans captured by the Union forces, April 25th.
Battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5th.
Norfolk, Virginia, surrendered to the Unionists, May 10th.
Confederates retreated from Corinth, Mississippi, May 28th–29th.
Battle of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, May 31st and June 1st.

1862 Memphis, Tennessee, surrendered to the Unionists, June 6th.

Seven days' contest on the Virginia Peninsula, June 25th-July 3d.

The President calls for 300,000 more troops, July 1st.

Battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9th.

Pope's battles between Manasses and Washington, August 23d-30th.

Battle near Richmond, Kentucky, August 30th.

Invasion of Maryland by Lee's army, September 5th.

Battle of South Mountain, Maryland, September 14th.

Harper's Ferry surrendered to the Confederates, September 15th.

Battle of Antietam, Maryland, September 17th.

Battle of Munfordsville, Kentucky, September 17th

Battle of Iuka, Mississippi, September 19th.

Battle of Corinth, Mississippi, October 4th.

Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8th.

Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13th.

Union repulse at Vicksburg, Mississippi, December 29th.

Battle of Stone River, or Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 31st.

1863 The president's Emancipation Proclamation issued, January 1st.

Battle of Murfreesboro resumed and ended, January 2d.

- 1863 Arkansas Post captured by Union forces, January 11th.
Bombardment of Fort Sumter, South Carolina, April 7th.
Union cavalry raid under Grierson, in Mississippi, April.
Battle of Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1st.
Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2d-3d.
Battle of Raymond, Mississippi, May 12th.
Union victory near Jackson, Mississippi, May 14th.
Battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi, May 16th.
Battle of Big Black River, Mississippi, May 17th.
Second invasion of Maryland by Lee's army, June.
West Virginia admitted into the Union, June 20th.
Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1st-2d.
Vicksburg surrendered by Confederates, July 4th.
Port Hudson surrendered by the Confederates, July 8th.
Great Riot in New York City, July 13-16th.
Morgan defeated near Kyger's Creek, Ohio, July 21st.
Morgan captured near New Lisbon, Ohio, July 26th.
Fort Wayne, South Carolina, captured by Union troops, September 6th.
Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19th-20th.
Knoxville, Tennessee, invested by the Confederates, November 18th.

- 1863 Union victory at Lookout Mountain, Georgia, November 24th.
Union victory at Missionary Ridge, Georgia, November 25th.
Union victory at Knoxville, Tennessee, November 29th.
- 1864 President orders a draft for more men, February 1st.
Battle of Olustee, Florida, February 20th.
Grant created Lieutenant General, March 3d.
Fort De Russy, Louisiana, captured by Union troops, March 14th.
Battle of Cane River, Louisiana, March 26th.
Battle of Mansfield or Sabin Cross Roads, Louisiana, April 8th.
Battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9th.
Fort Pillow, Tennessee, captured by the Confederates, April 12th.
Plymouth, North Carolina, surrendered to the Confederates, April 12th.
Army of the Potomac commenced a forward movement, May 3d.
Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, May 5th-7th.
March from Chattanooga against Atlanta, commenced May 7th.
Battles near Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 7th-13th.
Battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 15th.
Battle of New Market, Virginia, May 15th.
Army of the Potomac crossed to south side of the James River, June 4th.

- 1864 Battle between the Kearsarge and Alabama, June 19th.
Early's army invaded Maryland, July 5th.
Battle of Monocacy, Maryland, July 9th.
President calls for 500,000 volunteers, July 18th.
Battles before Atlanta, Georgia, July 20th, 22d, 28th.
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, sacked and burned, July 30th.
Explosion of mine and Union repulse at Petersburg, July 30th.
Confederates defeated at Mobile Bay, Alabama, August 5th.
Weldon railroad seized by Union troops, August 18th.
Atlanta, Georgia, captured by the Union army, September 2d.
Battle of Winchester, Virginia, September 19th.
Nevada admitted into the Union, October 31st.
Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30th.
Battle near Nashville, Tennessee, December 16th.
Savannah, Georgia, captured by the Union army, December 21st.
- 1865 Fort Fisher, North Carolina, captured by the Union troops, January 15th.
Columbia, South Carolina, captured by Union troops, February 17th.
Charleston, South Carolina, captured by Union troops, February 18th.
Wilmington, North Carolina, captured by Union troops, February 22d.
Petersburg and Richmond entered, April 3d.

- 1865 Surrender of Lee's army, April 9th.
President Lincoln assassinated, April 14th.
Andrew Johnson inaugurated president, April 15th.
Surrender of Johnson's army, April 26th.
Slavery declared abolished, December 18th.
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ADMINISTRATIONS AND IMPEACHMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

- 1867 Nebraska was admitted into the Union, November 1st.
Alaska purchased, June 20th. .
- 1868 President Johnson impeached, February 24th.
The president acquitted, May 26th.
- 1869 Ulysses S. Grant inaugurated president, March 4th.
- 1871 The "Alabama Treaty" concluded, May 8th.
- 1876 The Centennial Celebration and "World's Fair," May 8th.
Colorado admitted into the Union, August 1st.
- 1877 Rutherford B. Hayes inaugurated president, March 5th.
- 1881 James A. Garfield inaugurated president, March 4th.
Chester A. Arthur inaugurated president, September 20th, in New York, and September 22d, in Washington, D. C.
- 1885 Grover Cleveland inaugurated president, March 4th.

PART II.

POPULATION OF EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY.

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1880.

STATES.	Population.	Area in Square Miles.	Electoral Vote.
Alabama	1,262,794	50,772	10
Arkansas	802,564	52,198	7
California	864,686	188,981	8
Colorado	194,649	104,500	3
Connecticut	62,683	4,674	6
Delaware	146,654	2,120	3
Florida	267,351	59,268	4
Georgia	1,539,048	58,000	12
Illinois	3,078,769	55,410	22
Indiana	1,978,362	33,809	15
Iowa	1,624,620	55,045	13
Kansas	995,966	81,313	9
Kentucky	1,648,708	37,600	13
Louisiana	940,103	41,346	8
Maine	648,945	31,776	6
Maryland	934,632	11,184	8
Massachusetts	1,783,012	7,800	14
Michigan	1,636,331	56,451	13
Minnesota	780,806	83,531	7
Mississippi	1,131,592	47,156	9
Missouri	2,168,804	65,350	16
North Carolina	1,400,047	50,704	11
Nebraska	452,433	75,995	5
Nevada	62,265	112,090	3
New Hampshire	346,984	9,280	4
New Jersey	1,130,983	8,320	9
New York	5,083,810	47,000	36

POPULATION—Continued

STATES.	Population.	Area in Square Miles.	Electoral Vote.
Ohio.....	3,198,239	39,964	23
Oregon.....	174,767	95,224	3
Pennsylvania.....	4,282,786	46,000	30
Rhode Island.....	276,528	1,306	4
South Carolina.....	995,662	29,385	9
Tennessee.....	1,542,463	45,600	12
Texas.....	1,592,574	237,504	13
Vermont.....	332,286	10,212	4
Virginia.....	1,512,826	40,904	12
West Virginia.....	618,443	23,000	6
Wisconsin.....	1,315,480	53,924	11
Total.....	49,369,595	2,054,666	401
District of Columbia.....	177,638	60	---
TERRITORIES.			
Arizona.....	40,441	113,916	---
Dakota.....	135,180	147,490	---
Idaho.....	32,611	90,632	---
Montana.....	39,157	143,776	---
New Mexico.....	118,430	121,201	---
Utah.....	143,908	80,056	---
Washington.....	75,120	69,994	---
Wyoming.....	20,788	93,107	---
Alaska.....	17,800	531,409	---
Total, U. S.....	50,170,686	3,446,457	---

FICTITIOUS NAMES OF STATES.

Badger State.—A name popularly given to the state of Wisconsin.

Bay State.—A popular name given to Massachusetts, which, previous to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was called the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Bayou State.—A name sometimes given to Mississippi, which abounds in bayous.

Bear State.—A name given to Arkansas, because of the number of bears which at one time infested its forests.

Creole State.—A name given to the state of Louisiana, in which the original descendants of the French and Spanish settlers constituted a large portion of the population.

Diamond State.—A name given to Delaware, from its small size and great worth, as was formerly supposed.

Empire State.—A popular name of the state of New York, the most populous and wealthiest state in the Union.

Freestone State.—The state of Connecticut, so called from the quarries of freestone which it contains.

Granite State.—A popular name for the state of New Hampshire, the mountainous portions of which are largely composed of granite.

Green Mountain State.—A popular name for the state of Vermont, the Green Mountains being the principal mountain range in the state.

Hawkeye State.—The state of Iowa, said to be named after an Indian chief, who was once a terror to voyagers to its borders.

Hoosier State.—The state of Indiana. This name means the bully of the west.

Keystone State.—The state of Pennsylvania, so called from its having been the central state of the Union at the time of the formation of the Constitution.

Lake State.—A name given the state of Michigan, which borders on four lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie.

Lone Star State.—The state of Texas, so called from the device on its coat of arms.

Lumber State.—A name given to the state of Maine, the inhabitants of which are largely engaged in the lumber business.

Mother of Presidents. — A name given to Virginia, as she has furnished five Presidents to the Union. Virginia is also called the Mother of States, because she was the first settled of the thirteen states which united in the declaration of independence.

Nutmeg State.—A name given to the state of Connecticut, the inhabitants of which have such a reputation for shrewdness that they have been accused of palming off wooden oats and nutmegs on unsuspecting purchasers, instead of the genuine article.

Old North State.—A name given to the state of North Carolina.

Palmetto State.—The state of South Carolina, so called from the arms of the state, which contains a palmetto.

Peninsula State.—The state of Florida, so called from its shape.

Pine Tree State.—The state of Maine, a great portion of this state is covered with extensive pine forests.

Prairie State.—The state of Illinois, a name given to this state on account of its vast prairies which form a striking feature of the scenery of the state.

Turpentine State.—A name given to the state of North Carolina, which produces and exports great quantities of turpentine.

FICTITIOUS NAMES OF CITIES.

Bluff City.—Haunibal, Missouri.

City of Brotherly Love.—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

City of Churches.—Brooklyn, New York.

City of Elms.—New Haven, Connecticut.

City of Magnificent Distances.—The city of Washington, District of Columbia.

City of Notions.—Boston, Massachusetts.

City of Rocks.—Nashville, Tennessee.

City of Spindles.—Lowell, Massachusetts.

City of the Straits.—Detroit, Michigan.

Crescent City.—New Orleans, Louisiana.

Empire City.—New York.

Falls City.—Louisville, Kentucky.

Flour City.—Rochester, New York.

Flour City.—Springfield, Illinois.

Forest City.—Cleveland, Ohio.

Garden City.—Chicago, Illinois.

Garden of the West.—A name given to the states of Kansas and Illinois.

Gate City.—Keokuk.

Hub of the Universe.—Boston, Massachusetts.

Iron City.—Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Mound City.—St. Louis, Missouri.

Quaker City.—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Queen City.—Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Greenwood City.—Des Moines.

THE LONGEST AND LARGEST RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

MILES.

Amazon, South America	4,000
Nile, Africa	4,000
Missouri to the sea, forming the longest river in the world	4,300
Missouri, to its junction with Mississippi	3,100
Niger, Africa	2,700
Yang tse Kiang, Asia	2,500
Lena, Asia	2,400
Yenisei, Asia	2,300
Amoor, Asia	2,200
Obi, Asia	2,000
Hoang Ho, Asia	2,000
Cambodea, Asia	2,000
Volga, Europe	2,000
Danube, Europe	1,725
Irtys, Asia	1,700
Euphrates, Asia	1,670
Undus, Asia	1,650
Ganges, Asia	1,500
Bramaputra, Asia	1,500

Tungooska, Asia	I,500
Salwen, Asia	I,500
Amoo, or Oxus, Asia	I,300
Dniper, Europe	I,725
Rio Grande, North America	I,600
Nebraska, North America	I,500
Red River, North America	I,500
Columbia, or Oregon, North America	I,200
Kama, Europe	I,100
Colorado, North America	I,000
Don, Europe	995
Ohio, North America	950
Rhine, Europe	950
Yellowstone, North America	948
Kansas, North America	800
Tennessee, North America	700
Red River of the North, North America	600
Cumberland, North America	600
Susquehanna, North America	500
Potomac, North America	500
Alabama, North America	500
James, North America	450
Connecticut, North America	425
Delaware, North America	400
Hudson, North America	350
Kennebec, North America	300
Thames, North America	233
Thames, Europe	200

THE HIGHEST AND LARGEST MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD.

Himalias in Asia, (Mt. Everet)-----	29,002
Dhawalaghiri, Asia-----	28,000
Sorata, South America-----	25,000
Volcano Aconcagua, South America-----	23,910
Volcano Gualatieri, South America-----	22,000
Mt. Chimborazo, South America-----	21,420
Mt. Illimoni, South America-----	21,286
Mt. Chuquibamba, South America-----	21,000
Hindo-Koosh, Asia-----	20,594
Volcano Popocatapetl, North America-----	18,500
Mt. St. Elias, North America-----	18,000
Volcano Agua, North America-----	17,374
Mt. Elboorz, Europe-----	17,996
Mt. Whitney, North America-----	15,990
Mt. Brown, the highest peak of the Rocky Moun- tains, North America-----	15,900
Mt. Blanc, Europe-----	15,810
Fremont's Peak-----	15,675
Mt. Fairweather, North America-----	14,900
Mt. Ophir, Oceanica-----	13,842
Mt. Kini Balu, Oceanica-----	13,698
Mt. Kea Volcano, Oceanica-----	13,645
Mt. Loa Volcano, Oceanica-----	13,120
Mt. Semero, Oceanica-----	13,000

THE BATTLES AND EVENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES OF THE CIVIL WAR OF THE UNITED STATES COMPARED.

1860.

- Nov. 10. Bill to equip and raise 10,000 volunteers, introduced in the South Carolina legislature.
18. Georgia legislature voted \$1,000,000 to arm the state.
- 20-23. Specie payment suspended by the banks in Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and Trenton, also generally through the South.
- Dec. 3. A John Brown anniversary meeting in Boston broken up by a riot.
10. Louisiana legislature voted \$500,000 to arm the state.
24. Election in Alabama, 60,000 majority for secession.
27. Troops ordered out in Charleston

1861.

- Jan. 5. Steamer Star of the West, sailed from New York with supplies and reinforcements for Fort Sumter, arrived off Charleston on the 9th; was fired upon and driven back to sea; returned to New York on the 12th, with two holes shot in her hull.
7. Senator Toombs, of Georgia, made a secession speech in the United States Senate.

- Jan. 18. Virginia Legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 for the defense of the state.
21. Jefferson Davis withdrew from the United States Senate.
31. The United States mint at New Orleans seized by the state authorities.
- Feb. 9. Jefferson Davis elected President of the Confederate States.
United States \$25,000,000 loan bill signed by the President.
- March 4. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President.
26. Samuel Houston, Governor of Texas, deposed for refusal to take an oath of allegiance to the Confederate States.
- May 2. New York 69th regiment arrived in Washington.
5. General Butler took possession of the Relay House.
11. The Charleston blockade established.
17. The Confederate Congress authorized the issue of \$50,000,000 of 8 per cent. 20 years bonds.
29. President Davis reached Richmond.
31. Cavalry skirmish at Fairfax Court House, Virginia.
- June 2. Battle of Phillipi, Virginia.
10. Battle of Big Bethel, Virginia; Union forces repulsed.
11. Colonel Wallace routed Confederate force of 800 at Romney, Virginia.
14. Confederates evacuated and burned Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

18. Battle of Boonville, Missouri; Confederates routed by General Lyon.
23. Forty-eight B. & O. R. R. locomotives, valued at \$400,000, destroyed by the Confederates.
29. General council of war held at Washington.

July 5. President Lincoln called for 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 to put down the rebellion.

5. Battle of Carthage, Missouri.

10. Battle of Laurel Hill.

11. Battle of Rich Mountain.

18. First battle of Bull Run.

21. Second battle of Bull Run. Conflict lasted ten hours, when panic seized the Union forces, and they fled in disorder to Washington. The loss was: Confederates, 630 killed, 2,235 wounded; and 150 missing; Union, 481 killed; 1,011 wounded; and 1,216 missing. Union loss, 2,698; rebel loss, 3,015. The number engaged were: 40,000 Union; Confederate, 47,000, which were reinforced during the battle 25,000.

Aug. 2. Battle of Dug Spring, Missouri.

4. Battle of Athens, Missouri.

7. Hampton, Virginia, burned by the Confederates.

8. Battle of Lovettsville, Virginia; Confederates defeated.

10. Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri; Union force, 5,200; Confederate force, 15,000.

- After six hours' fighting, Confederates repulsed.
- 14. Martial law declared in St. Louis.
 - 15. President Davis ordered all Northern men to leave the Confederacy within forty days.
 - 20. Skirmish of Hawk's Nest, Virginia, 4,000 Confederates attacked the 11th Ohio regiment, and were driven back with fifty killed.
 - 28. Bombardment and capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras; Confederate loss, 765 prisoners and 1,000 stand of arms.
 - 29. Lexington, Missouri, attacked.
 - Sept. 6. Paducah, Kentucky, occupied by Union forces.
 - 10. Battle of Carnifax Ferry, Virginia.
 - 18. Banks at New Orleans suspended specie payment.
 - 20. Colonel Mulligan surrendered at Lexington, Missouri, with 2,500 men to the Confederates.
 - 24. Romney, Virginia, stormed and captured by United States troops.
 - Oct. 3. Battle at Greenbriar, Virginia.
 - 7. General W. T. Sherman relieved.
 - 16. Battle near Pilot Knob, Missouri.
 - 21. Battle of Balls Bluff.
 - 21. Battle of Wild Cat, Kentucky.
 - 28. Battle of Cromwell, Kentucky.
 - Nov. 1. Winfield Scott, commander of the United States army, retired, and Major General George B. McClellan was appointed in his place.

- Nov. 7. Great naval fight off Hilton Head.
 8. Battle of Belmont, Missouri.
 11. Battle of Piketon, Kentucky.
 19. English packet Trent, boarded by Captain Wilkes, and Mason and Slidell captured. On the 24th they were placed in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, from which they were released on January 1st, 1862, on a demand of the British government.
- Dec. 2. Naval engagement at Newport News.
 9. Congress passed a bill authorizing exchange of prisoners.
 10. Shelling of Free Stone Point by Union gun-boats.
 20. Battle of Drainsville, Missouri.
 30. The banks of New York, Philadelphia, Albany and Boston suspend specie payment.

1862.

- Jan. 2. Battle at Port Royal Island, South Carolina.
 11. Battle of Middle Creek, Kentucky.
 19. Battle of Mill Spring, Kentucky. Confederate loss, 192 killed, 68 wounded and 89 prisoners; Union loss, 39 killed, 207 wounded.
- Feb. 6. Fort Henry captured by Union soldiers.
 7-8. Battle of Roanoke Island. Union loss, 50 killed, 222 wounded; Confederate loss, 13 killed, 39 wounded and 2,527 prisoners.
 13. Battle of Fort Donelson, which was kept up incessantly till the 16th, when the fort was surrendered to the Union forces. Union loss, 446 killed, 1,735 wounded and 150

prisoners; Confederate loss, 237 killed, 1,007 wounded and 13,300 prisoners.

21. Battle near Fort Craig, New Mexico. Union loss, 162 killed and 40 wounded.

March 6-8. Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. Confederate loss, 1,100 killed, 2,400 wounded, and 1,600 prisoners; Union loss, 203 killed, 972 wounded and 176 missing.

9. First encounter of iron-clad vessels "Monitor" and "Merrimac," in which the latter was defeated.
10. Manassas, Virginia, evacuated by the rebels.
14. Battle of Newbern, North Carolina.
23. Battle of Winchester, Virginia.
28. Battle of Valles Ranch, New Mexico.
31. B. & O. R. R. reopened, after having been closed for nearly a year.

April 6-7. Battle of Pittsburg Landing. Union loss, 1,735 killed, 7,822 wounded, and 4,044 missing. Over 3,000 Confederates were buried on the field.

7. Island No. 10, Mississippi River, surrendered after twenty-three days' bombardment. Confederate loss: 125 guns, 13 steamers, 10,000 small arms, 2,000 horses, 1,000 wagons and 6,200 prisoners.
9. "Shiloh," the most famous battle, fought.
11. Pulaski surrendered after a thirty-hour bombardment.
16. Battle of Lee's Mills.
19. Battle of Camden, North Carolina.

- April 25. Commodore Farragut demanded the surrender of New Orleans.
- May 1. New Orleans captured by Union forces.
5. Battle of Williamsburg, Virginia.
8. Battle of West Point, Virginia.
10. Surrender of Norfolk, Virginia.
General Butler captures \$800,000 in gold at New Orleans.
23. Battle of Front Royal, Virginia.
25. Battle of Winchester, Virginia.
27. Battle of Corinth.
31. Battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia.
Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia.
- June 4. Battle of Tranter's Creek, North Carolina.
6. Great gunboat fight before Memphis, at the close of which Memphis surrendered unconditionally.
8. Battle of Cross Keys, Virginia.
9. Battle of Port Republic, Virginia.
26. Battle of Mechanicsville, Virginia.
27. Bombardment of Vicksburg, Mississippi.
30. Battle of White Oak Swamp.
- July 1. Battle of Malvern Hill, the last of the seven days' fight before Richmond. Total Union loss was 15,224, of which 1,565 were killed.
President Lincoln called for 60,000 men.
5. Bombardment of Vicksburg.
17. Postage stamps made a legal tender.
20. Morgan's guerrillas overtaken and scattered.
- Aug. 4. President Lincoln ordered 300,000 men drafted.

- Aug. 5. Battle of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
Attack on Fort Donelson, Tennessee.
9. Battle of Cedar Mountain.
21. Five Confederate regiments crossed the Rappahannock and almost into the masked batteries of General Sigel, which opened fire on them with grape and canister, mowing them down by scores, 700 being killed and 2,000 captured.
28. Battle near Centerville, Missouri.
Union forces evacuate Fredericksburg, Virginia.
29. Battle of Groverton, near Bull Run, Virginia.
30. Battle of Groverton renewed; General Pope defeated.
Battle near Richmond, Kentucky; Union forces defeated; 200 killed, 700 wounded, 2,000 prisoners taken.
- Sept. 1. Battle near Chantilly, Virginia.
Battle at Briton's Lane, Tennessee.
12. Harper's Ferry invested by Confederates.
14. Battle of South Mountain, Maryland; Union loss, 2,325.
15. Harper's Ferry surrendered; 11,500 Federals surrendered.
17. Battle of Antietam. Each army numbered about 100,000. Confederate loss, 25,542; Union loss, 12,469.
Munfordsville, Kentucky, surrenders to the Confederates; 4,600 Federals captured.
20. Battle of Iuka, Mississippi.

- Sept. 21. Emancipation proclamation issued.
- Oct. 3-4. Battle of Corinth, Mississippi. Confederate loss, 9,363; Union loss, 1,359.
- 8-9. Battle of Perryville, Missouri.
15. Heavy fight between Lexington and Richmond, Kentucky.
18. Morgan, the raider, dashed into Lexington, Kentucky and captured 125 prisoners.
22. Battle of Maysville, Arkansas.
- Nov. 1. Artillery fight at Philmont, Virginia.
3. Reconnaissance at the base of Blue Ridge Mountain. Confederates driven into the river and drowned by the hundreds.
4. Galveston, Texas, surrendered.
16. Captain Dahlgren, with fifty-four men, dashed into Fredericksburg, Virginia and routed 500 Confederates.
21. General Sumner demanded the surrender of Fredericksburg, Virginia.
27. Battle near Frankfort, Virginia.
28. Battle of Cone Hill, Arkansas.
- Dec. 4. Winchester, Virginia, captured by Union soldiers.
5. Battle near Coffeeville, Mississippi.
7. Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas.
11. Fredericksburg, Virginia, shelled by Federalists.
12. Fredericksburg captured.
13. Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia.
29. General Sherman repulsed by the Confederates.
31. Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

1863.

- | | | |
|-------|-----|---|
| Jan. | 1. | Battle of Galveston, Texas.
Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, renewed with dreadful results to the Federals. Union loss was 1,500 killed, 6,000 wounded, 4,000 prisoners taken. |
| | 7. | Battle of Springfield, Missouri. |
| March | 21. | Battle of Cottage Grove, Tennessee. |
| | 28. | Battle of Summerville, Kentucky. |
| May | 2. | Battles of Fort Gibson, Mississippi, and Chancellorville, Virginia. |
| | 12. | Battle of Raymond, Mississippi. |
| | 16. | Battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi. |
| | 17. | Battle of Big Black River, Mississippi. |
| | 19. | Repulse of the Vicksburg assault. |
| June | 15. | Battle of Winchester, Virginia. |
| | 25. | Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, captured by the Confederates. |
| | 30. | Battle of Hanover Junction, Virginia. |
| July | 2. | Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. |
| | 4. | General Grant captured Vicksburg, Mississippi. |
| | 9. | Surrender of Port Hudson. |
| | 10. | Repulse of the assault on Fort Wagner. |
| | 13. | Commencement of New York draft riots. |
| Aug. | 20. | Lawrence, Kansas, was burned. |
| Oct. | 17. | Pres't Lincoln calls for 300,000 more men. |
| Nov. | 15. | Battle of Campbell's Station. |
| | 24. | Battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge were fought, Chattanooga, Tennessee. |

1864.

- March 17. General U. S. Grant assumed command of all the armies of the United States.
- May 4. The Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan and encamped in the "Wilderness."
- 5-6. Battles of the Wilderness, Virginia.
6. General Sherman began his Atlanta campaign.
9. Battle of Spottsylvania, Virginia.
14. Battle of Resaca, Georgia.
25. Battle of New Hope Church Station, Georgia.
26. The Confederates were repulsed in an attack on City Point, Virginia.
- June 1. Battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia.
3. A battle was fought near Cold Harbor, Virginia.
16. Unionists were defeated in an attack on Petersburg, Virginia.
19. The investment of Petersburg, Virginia, was begun.
The Alabama was sunk off Cherbourg, France, by the Kearsarge.
- 21-22. The Federals were repulsed in attacks upon Weldon railroad, Virginia.
27. Battle of Kenesaw Mountain.
28. The Confederates moved on Washington by way of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia.
- July 9. Battle of Monocacy River, Maryland.

- July 20. Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia.
22. Battle in rear of Atlanta, Georgia.
30. The second unsuccessful assault was made by the Union army upon Petersburg, Virginia.
- Aug. 6. Fort Gaines, in Mobile Bay, surrendered to Admiral Farragut.
21. The Weldon railroad captured.
31. The battle of Jonesboro.
- Sept. 2. The Union army entered Atlanta.
19. The battle of Winchester, Virginia.
22. The battle of Fisher's Creek, Virginia.
30. Battle at Peeble's Farm, Virginia.
- Oct. 2. Battle of Holston River, Virginia.
6. Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia.
19. Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia.
27. The Union army was repulsed at Hatcher's Run, Virginia.
- Nov. 16. General Sherman began his March to the sea.
- Dec. 13. Fort McAlister was captured by the Union army.
15. The battle of Nashville, Tennessee.
25. The Union army was repulsed in an attack on Fort Fisher, North Carolina.

1865.

- Jan. 15. Fort Fisher, North Carolina, was captured by the Union army.
- Feb. 5. The Union army was repulsed at Hatcher's Run, Virginia.
- March 16. Battle of Averasboro, North Carolina.

- March 18. Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina.
25. Fort Steadman, near Petersburg, was captured by the Confederates, and recaptured by the Union army.
31. The battle of Five Forks, Virginia.
- April 2. Richmond was evacuated by the Confederates.
6. Battle of Farmville, Virginia.
9. General Lee surrenders to General U. S. Grant, with 26,115 men at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.
13. Mobile surrendered to a combined army and navy attack.
14. The flag General Anderson had lowered at Fort Sumter was raised to its position. President Lincoln was assassinated at Washington. He was shot in the back of the head, at Ford's Theater, by Wilkes Booth, and died next morning.
15. Andrew Johnson, Vice President, took the oath of office as President.
25. Wilkes Booth shot, in a barn in Virginia, and died in twenty-four hours.
26. General Johnston surrendered to General Sherman in North Carolina.
- May 5. Galveston, Texas, surrendered to the Federals.
10. Jeff Davis captured in Georgia.
13. A skirmish took place near Brazos, Eastern Texas.
26. The Confederates in Texas, under General Kirby Smith, surrendered.

- May 26. The armies of the East and West were disbanded and returned home, after a review at Washington.
- June 6. An order was issued for the release of all prisoners of war in the depots of the north.
- July 7. Mrs. Surratt, Harold, Payne and Atzerott hanged at Washington for conspiracy in the murder of Abraham Lincoln.
- Dec. 18. Secretary Seward officially declared slavery abolished.

LARGEST CITIES IN THE WORLD.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE LATEST CENSUS.

London, England	3,832,441
Paris, France,	2,269,023
Pekin, China	2,000,000
Canton, China, east	1,500,000
New York, United States	1,206,577
Berlin, Prussia	1,122,330
Vienna, Austria	1,103,857
Tschautshau-fu, China, east	1,000,000
Singan-fu, China, east	1,000,000
Siongtan, China, east	1,000,000
Tientsin, China, east	950,000
St. Petersburg, Russia	927,000
Philadelphia, United States	847,467
Tschingta-fu, China, east	800,000
Moscow, Russia	748,000
Calcutta, India	683,329
Bombay, India	644,405

Constantinople, Turkey	600,000
Bangkok, India	600,000
Tschungking-fu, China	600,000
Hankow, China	600,000
Tokio, Japan	594,283
Brooklyn, United States	566,689
Glasgow, Scotland	555,289
Liverpool, England	552,423
Chicago, United States	503,185
Sutchau, China	500,000
Schaohing, China	500,000
Naples, Italy	494,314
Nongkin, China	450,000
Birmingham, England	400,757
Fatschau, China	400,000
Hangtseheu-fu, China	400,000
Madrid, Spain	397,552
Manchester, England	393,676
Boston, United States	390,406
Warsaw, Poland	383,973
Brüssels, Belgium	377,084
Lyons, France	376,613
Buda Pesth, Hungary	365,051
Marseilles, France	360,099
Jangtschau, China	360,000
St. Louis, United States	350,518
Baltimore, United States	332,313
Amsterdam, Holland	328,047
Cairo, Egypt	327,462
Milan, Italy	321,839
Leeds, England	309,126
Rome, Italy	300,467

Hamburg, Germany-----	289,849
Lucknow, India-----	284,779
Sheffield, England-----	284,410
Osaka, Japan-----	284,105
Cincinnati, United States-----	252,832

SIZE OF LAKES, SEAS AND OCEANS.

LAKES.

Cayuga, 36 miles long and 4 miles wide.
 George, 36 miles long and 3 miles wide.
 Constance, 45 miles long and 10 miles wide.
 Geneva, 50 miles long and 10 miles wide.
 Lake of the Woods, 70 miles long and 25 miles wide.
 Champlain, 123 miles long and 12 miles wide.
 Ladoga, 125 miles long and 75 miles wide.
 Maracaybo, 150 miles long and 60 miles wide.
 Great Bear, 150 miles long and 40 miles wide.
 Ontario, 180 miles long and 40 miles wide.
 Athabasca, 200 miles long and 20 miles wide.
 Winnipeg, 240 miles long and 40 miles wide.
 Huron, 250 miles long and 90 miles wide.
 Erie, 270 miles long and 50 miles wide.
 Great Slave, 300 miles long and 45 miles wide.
 Michigan, 330 miles long and 60 miles wide.
 Barcal, 360 miles long and 35 miles wide.
 Superior, 380 miles long and 120 miles wide.

SEAS.

Aral, 250 miles long.
 Baltic, 900 miles long.

Black, 932 miles long.

Caribbean, 1,800 miles long.

China, 1,700 miles long.

Caspian, 640 miles long.

Japan, 1,000 miles long.

Mediterranean, 2,000 miles long.

Okhotsk, 600 miles long.

Red, 1,400 miles long and 250 miles wide.

White, 450 miles long.

OCEANS.

The German Ocean, or North Sea, is situated between Great Britain and the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark and Norway. It is considered to extend from the Strait of Dover to the northwest of the Shetland Islands. Length, 650 miles; greatest breadth, 400 miles.

Atlantic Ocean. That part of the ocean which separates the old from the new world; it washes the eastern shore of America and the western shores of Europe and Africa. Its width is 3,000, its area 40,000,000 square miles. The name was given on account of its vicinity to the Atlas mountains.

Pacific Ocean. A vast expanse of water extending from the western shore of America to the eastern shores of Asia and Australia. Its most northern limit is Behring's Strait; towards the southern extremity it is divided from the Atlantic by a line drawn from Cape Horn to the South Pole. Its extent from north to south is 10,000 miles, and from east to west 11,000 miles. Its area is 110,000,000 square miles.

The Pacific received its name from Magellan, the Spaniard who first traversed it.

Indian Ocean is situated between Africa, Asia and Malaisia. Its greatest length from east to west is 4,000 miles, and from north to south 5,000 miles. Area, 20,000 square miles.

Arctic Ocean. Area, 5,000,000 square miles.

Southern Ocean. Area, 10,000,000 square miles.

ELEVATION OF CITIES.

	FEET.
Potosi, South America -----	13,330
Puno, South America -----	12,870
La Poz, South America -----	12,226
Cuzco, South America -----	11,380
Leh, Asia -----	9,995
Quito, South America -----	9,553
Chuquisaca, South America -----	9,343
Bogata, South America -----	8,732
Arequipa, South America -----	7,852
Ghiznee, South America -----	7,718
Mexico, Mexico -----	7,741
Puebla, Mexico -----	7,200
Valladolid, Spain -----	6,395
Cabul, Asia -----	6,360
Popayan, New Grenada -----	6,000
Kelat, Asia -----	6,000
Candahar, Asia -----	5,563
Cashmere, Asia -----	5,000
Jalapa, Asia -----	4,340
Teheran, Asia -----	4,137
Kutaiah, Turkey -----	4,000

Madrid, Spain	1,995
Munich, Germany	1,764
Geneva, Switzerland	1,230
Aurora, or Star City, North America	7,468
Salt Lake City, North America	4,200

ELEVATION OF LAKES.

Sirikol, source of the Amoo, or Oxus River	15,600
Manasarowar	15,000
Rawan Rhud, source of the Sutlege River	15,000
Titicaca	12,846
Aullagas (salt)	12,257
Tahoe	7,000
Dembea	6,269
Van (salt)	5,467
Great Salt Lake	4,220
Itasca, source of the Mississippi River	1,575
Baikal	1,419
Lucerne	1,380
Constance	1,250
Geneva	1,229
Superior	627
Huron	574
Erie	565
Ontario	231
Sea of Aral (salt)	36

DEPRESSION OF LAKES.

Dead Sea, or Lake Asphaltites (salt)	1,312
Lake Tiberias	755
Caspian Sea (salt)	83

THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.

1. New Hampshire.
2. Massachusetts.
3. Rhode Island.
4. Connecticut.
5. New York.
6. New Jersey.
7. Pennsylvania.
8. Delaware.
9. Maryland.
10. Virginia.
11. North Carolina.
12. South Carolina.
13. Georgia.

AMERICAN WARS.

Algerian war	1815
American revolution	1775
Barbary war	1803
Dutch war	1673
Queen Anne's war	1774
King William's war	1689
Indian war	1790
King Phillip's war	1675
First Seminole war	1817
Second Seminole war	1835
Tecumseh war	1804
War of 1812	1812
The Southern rebellion	1861
Mexican war	1846
French and Indian war	1754

HEIGHTS OF WATERFALLS.

	FEET.
Cerosola Cascade, Alps, Switzerland-----	2,400
Falls of Arve, Savoy-----	1,000
Falls of St. Anthony, Upper Mississippi-----	60
Falls of Terni, near Rome-----	300
Fryer's, near Lochness, Scotland-----	200
Genesee Falls, Rochester, New York-----	96
Lauterbaun, Lake Theen, Switzerland-----	900
Lidford Cascade, Devonshire, England-----	100
Missouri Falls, North America-----	90
Natchikin Falls, Kamstchatka-----	300
Niagara Falls, North America-----	165
Montmorency Falls, Canada-----	250
Nile Cataracts, Upper Egypt-----	40
Tivoli Cascade, near Rome-----	40
Passaic Falls, New Jersey-----	71
Waterfall Mountain Cascade, South Africa-----	85

A FEW FACTS.

The total railway mileage of the world is 319,152.

The number of Chinamen in the United States is 300,000.

The United States has received about 14,000,000 emigrants.

Public Occurrences.—The first American appeared in Boston in 1990.

Of the twenty-six barons who signed the Magna Charta, only three could write their names.

Harvard is the oldest college in the United States.
It was founded in 1633.

William and Mary was founded in 1693.

Yale was founded in 1697.

New York furnished 467,047 soldiers in the civil war.

Pennsylvania furnished 366,107 soldiers.

Ohio furnished 319,659 soldiers.

Illinois furnished 259,147 soldiers.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

Until 1776 cotton-spinning was performed by the
hand-spinning wheel.

The first sewing machine was patented by Elias
Howe, Jr., in 1846.

The first steam engine on this continent was brought
from England in 1753.

The first knives were used in England, and the
wheeled carriages in 1559.

Gold was discovered in California in 1848.

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.

Actors' costumes and effects intended for personal use.

Animals for breeding purposes.

Antiquities not for sale.

Articles and tools of trade.

Art works of American artists.

Bed feathers.

Birds, land and water fowl.

Books printed over twenty years.

Coal—Anthracite.

Cocoa.

Coffee.

Collection of antiquities for use in colleges, museums and incorporated societies.

Diamonds—rough,

Effects of American citizens dying abroad, if accompanied by consular certificate.

Engraving (engraved over twenty years).

Farina.

Fertilizers.

Fruits and nuts.

Furs—undressed.

Hides—raw.

Household effects in use abroad over one year and not for sale.

India rubber.

Mineral waters—natural.

Mother of pearl—unmanufactured.

Natural history specimens (not for sale).

Newspapers.

Periodicals.

Personal effects, when old and in use over one year.

Plants, trees and shrubs.

Rags—other than wool.

Rubber—crude.

Scientific instruments.

Skins—raw.

Tapioca.

Tea.

United States manufactures to foreign countries and return.

Wax—vegetable and mineral.

ELECTIONS AND MEETINGS OF LEGISLATURES.

STATES.	DATE OF ELECTION.	Senate	House	Day of Meeting.
Alabama	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	33	100	Third Monday of Nov.
Arkansas <i>a</i>	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	26	82	Tu. after 2d Mon. of Nov.
California <i>b</i>	First Tuesday of Sept.	40	80	First Monday of Dec.
Colorado	First Tuesday of Oct.	26	49	First Wednesday of Jan.
Connecticut	First Wednesday of May.	21	237	First Monday of April.
Delaware <i>c</i>	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	9	21	Tuesday after 1st of Jan.
Florida	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	24	53	Tuesday after 1st of Jan.
Georgia <i>c</i>	Second Wednesday of Jan.	44	173	First Wednesday of Oct.
Illinois <i>c</i>	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	51	153	Wed. after 1st Mon. of Jan.
Indiana <i>c</i>	Second Tuesday of Oct.	50	100	First Wednesday of Jan.
Iowa <i>a</i>	Second Tuesday of Oct.	50	100	Second Monday of Jan.
Kansas	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	33	105	Second Tuesday of Jan.
Kentucky <i>b</i>	First Monday of August.	38	100	First Monday of Dec.
Louisiana	First Monday of Nov.	36	107	First Monday of Jan.
Maine	Second Monday of Sept.	31	151	First Wednesday of Jan.
Maryland <i>a</i>	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	26	85	First Wednesday of Jan.
Massachusetts	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	40	240	First Wednesday of Jan.
Michigan <i>c</i>	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	32	100	First Wednesday of Jan.
Minnesota	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	41	106	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Jan.
Mississippi	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	37	115	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Jan.
Missouri <i>d</i>	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	34	131	First Wednesday of Jan.
Nebraska <i>c</i>	Second Tuesday of Oct.	25	75	Thur. after 1st Mon. of Jan.
Nevada <i>c</i>	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	25	50	First Monday of Jan.
New Hampshire	Second Tuesday of March.	12	341	First Wednesday of Jan.
New Jersey	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	21	60	Second Tuesday of Jan.
New York	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	32	128	First Tuesday of Jan.
North Carolina <i>d</i>		50	120	Third Monday of Nov.
Ohio <i>a</i>	Second Tuesday of Oct.	36	105	First Monday of Jan.
Oregon <i>d</i>	First Monday of June.	30	60	Second Monday of Sept.
Pennsylvania <i>c</i>	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	50	200	First Tuesday of Jan.
Rhode Island	First Wednesday of April.	36	72	Last Tuesday of May.
South Carolina	Third Wednesday of Oct.	32	124	Fourth Monday of Nov.
Tennessee <i>b</i>	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	25	75	First Monday of Oct.
Texas <i>b</i>	First Tuesday of Nov.	30	90	Second Tuesday of Jan.
Vermont <i>d</i>	First Tuesday of Sept.	30	241	Second Thursday of Oct.
Virginia <i>b</i>	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	43	181	First Monday of Dec.
West Virginia	Second Tuesday of Oct.	22	51	Third Tuesday of Jan.
Wisconsin	Tu. after 1st Mon. of Nov.	33	100	First Wednesday of Jan.

a. Biennial sessions in even years, with election in odd years immediately preceding.

b. Biennial sessions and elections in odd years.

c. Biennial sessions in odd years, with elections in even years immediately preceding.

d. Biennial sessions in even years.

In other states the sessions and elections are annual.

THE GREATEST BATTLES IN HISTORY.

The battle of Actium, B. C. 301, in which the combined fleets of Antony and Cleopatra were defeated by Octavius, and imperialism established in the person of Octavius.

The battle of Arbela, B. C. 331, in which the Persians, under Tarius, were defeated by the Macedonians and Greeks under Alexander the Great.

The battle of Marathon, B. C. 490, in which the Athenians, under Mitiades, defeated the Persians, under Datis.

The battle of Syracuse, B. C. 413, in which the Athenians were defeated by the Syracusans and their allies.

The battle of Metaurus, B. C. 207, in which the Carthaginians, under Hasdrubal, were defeated by the Romans, under the consuls, Caius, Claudius, Nero and Marcus Sevius.

The Battle of Philippi, B. C. 42, in which Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Octavius and Antony. The fate of the republic was decided.

The battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704, in which the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard, were defeated by the English and their allies, under Marlborough.

The battle of Chalons, A. D. 451, in which the Huns, under Atilla, called the "Scourge of God," were defeated by the confederate armies of the Romans and Visigoths.

Battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, in which Harold, commanding the English army, was defeated by William the Conqueror, of Normandy.

The battle of Lutzen, 163, which decided the religious liberties of Germany. Gustavus Adolphus was killed.

The battle of Pultowa, A. D. 1709, in which Charles XII, of Sweden, was defeated by the Russians, under Peter the Great.

The battle of Tours, A. D. 732, in which the Saracens were defeated by Charles Martel. Christendom was rescued from Islam.

On the 21st of October, A. D. 1805, the great naval battle of Trafalgar was fought. The English defeated the French, and destroyed the hopes of Napoleon as to a successful invasion of England.

The battle of Valmy, A. D. 1792, in which an invading army of Prussians, Austrians and Hessians, under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, were defeated by the French, under Damowriez.

The battle of Waterloo, A. D. 1815, in which the French, under Napoleon, were defeated by the allied armies of Russia, Austria, Prussia and England, under the Duke of Wellington.

ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

Laws passed in 1798 authorizing the President to expel from the country any alien suspected of conspiracy against the government, and that the President might suppress any publication calculated to sow sedition or weaken governmental authority.

MEN CALLED BY PRESIDENT DURING THE LATE WAR.

The total number called for under all calls made by the President, from April 15, 1861, to April 14, 1865, was 2,759,049. Their terms of service under all calls were from three months to three years.

	AGGREGATE.
New York -----	455,568
Pennsylvania -----	366,326
Ohio -----	317,133
Illinois -----	258,217
Indiana -----	195,147
Massachusetts -----	151,785
Missouri -----	107,773
Wisconsin -----	96,118
Michigan -----	90,119
New Jersey -----	79,511
Kentucky -----	78,540
Iowa -----	75,860
Maine -----	71,745
Connecticut -----	52,270
Maryland -----	49,730
Vermont -----	35,256
New Hampshire -----	34,605
West Virginia -----	30,003
Minnesota -----	25,034
Rhode Island -----	23,721
Kansas -----	20,097
District of Columbia -----	16,872
Delaware -----	13,651
Total -----	2,653,062

HEIGHTS OF MONUMENTS AND TOWERS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD.

	FEET.
Egypt, Pyramid of Cheops-----	486
Belgium, Antwerp Cathedral-----	476
France, Strasburg Cathedral-----	474
Egypt, Pyramid of Cephrenes-----	456
Rome, St. Peter's Church-----	448
Germany, St. Martin's Church at Landshut-----	411
England, St. Paul's Church, London -----	365
England, Salisbury Cathedral-----	400
Italy, Cathedral at Florence-----	386
Lombardy, Cathedral at Cremona-----	397
Germany, Church at Fribourg-----	386
Spain, Cathedral of Seville-----	360
Lombardy, Cathedral of Milan-----	355
Holland, Cathedral of Utrecht-----	356
Egypt, Pyramid of Sakkarah-----	356
Bavaria, Cathedral of Notre Dame, Munich-----	348
Venice, St. Mark's Church-----	328
Italy, Assinelli Tower, Bologna-----	272
New York, Trinity Church-----	284
Hindoostan, Column at Delhi-----	262
Paris, Church of Notre Dame-----	224
China, Porcelain Tower, Nankin-----	260
Massachusetts, Bunker Hill Monument-----	221
Italy, Leaning Tower of Pisa-----	179
Baltimore, Washington Monument-----	175
Paris, Monument, Place Vendome-----	151
Paris, Obelisk of Luxor-----	110

THE GREAT WONDERS OF AMERICA.

Yosemite valley, California. It is from eight to ten miles long, and about one mile wide; has very steep slopes, about 3,500 feet high; has a perpendicular precipice 3,089 feet high; a rock almost perpendicular, 3,270 feet high; and waterfalls from 700 feet to 1,000.

Niagara Falls. A sheet of water three-quarters of a mile wide, with a fall of 175 feet.

Natural bridge over Cedar Creek, in Virginia.

New State Capitol at Albany, New York.

Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

Croton Aqueduct in New York City.

Lake Superior, the largest lake in the world.

Washington monument, Washington, D. C., 555 feet high.

City Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the largest park in the world.

Central Park, New York City.

THE STEAMER GREAT EASTERN.

The construction commenced May 1, 1854, and the work of launching her, which lasted from November 3d, 1857, to January, 1858, cost \$300,000, hydraulic pressure being employed. Her extreme length is 680 feet, breadth 82 ½ feet, and including paddle-boxes, 118 feet; height, 58 feet, or 70 feet to the top of balwarks. She has eight engines, capable in actual work of 11,000 horsepower, and has besides 20 auxiliary engines. She has been employed with great success as a cable-laying vessel.

GOVERNORS' SALARIES AND TERMS OF OFFICE.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TERMS OF OFFICE.	Salary per Year.
Alabama	Two years	\$ 3,000
Arizona Territory	Four years	2,600
Arkansas	Two years	3,000
California	Four years	6,000
Colorado	Two years	5,000
Connecticut	Two years	2,000
Dakota Territory	Four years	2,600
Delaware	Four years	2,000
Florida	Four years	3,500
Georgia	Two years	3,000
Idaho Territory	Four years	2,600
Illinois	Four years	6,000
Iowa	Two years	3,000
Kansas	Two years	3,000
Kentucky	Four years	5,000
Louisiana	Four years	4,000
Maine	Two years	2,000
Maryland	Four years	4,500
Massachusetts	One year	4,000
Michigan	Two years	1,000
Minnesota	Two years	3,300
Mississippi	Four years	4,000
Missouri	Four years	5,000
Montana Territory	Four years	2,600
Nebraska	Two years	2,500
Nevada	Four years	5,000
New Hampshire	Two years	1,000
New Jersey	Three years	5,000
New Mexico Territory	Four years	2,600
New York	Three years	10 000
North Carolina	Four years	3,000
Ohio	Two years	4,000
Oregon	Four years	1,500
Pennsylvania	Four years	10 000
Rhode Island	One year	1,000

GOVERNORS' SALARIES AND TERMS OF OFFICE.

(Continued.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TERMS OF OFFICE.	Salary per Year.
South Carolina	Two years	3,500
Tennessee	Two years	4,000
Texas	Two years	4,000
Utah Territory	Four years	2,600
Virginia	Four years	5,000
Washington Territory	Four years	2,600
West Virginia	Four years	2,700
Wisconsin	Two years	5,000
Wyoming Territory	Four years	2,600

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

A name given to the southern boundary line of the free state of Pennsylvania, which formerly separated it from the slave states of Maryland and Virginia. It was, with the exception of about twenty-two miles, surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English mathematicians and surveyors, between November 15, 1763, and December 26, 1767. During the exciting debate in Congress, in 1820, on the question of excluding slavery from Missouri, the eccentric John Randolph, of Roanoke, made great use of this phrase, which was caught up and reëchoed by every newspaper in the land, and thus gained a celebrity which it still retains.

WHAT THE WHITE HOUSE COSTS.

Salary of President.....	\$50,000
Additional appropriations are about.....	75,000

Total of..... \$125,000

The president has the following corps of assistants:

Private secretary.....	
Assistant private secretary.....	\$ 3,250
Stenographer.....	1,800
Five messengers \$1,200 each.....	6,000
Steward.....	1,000
Two doorkeepers, \$1,200 each.....	2,400
Two ushers, \$1,200, \$1,400.....	2,600
Night usher.....	1,200
Watchman.....	900

Total..... \$144,150

WHAT ROYALTY COSTS.

The queen.....	\$300,000
Salaries of Household.....	656,500
Expenses of household.....	862,500
Royal bounty, etc.....	67,500
Unappropriated.....	42,500

\$1,929,000

Prince of Wales.....	\$200,000
Princess of Wales.....	50,000
Prince Albert Victor.....	50,000

Crown Princess of Russia-----	\$ 40,000
Duke of Edinburgh-----	100,000
Princess Christion, of Schleswig-Holstein--	30,000
Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne)---	30,000
Duke of Connaught-----	200,000
Duke of Albany-----	200,000
Duke of Cambridge-----	30,000
Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz-----	15,000
Duke of Cambridge-----	60,000
Duchess of Teck-----	25,000
<hr/>	
Total-----	\$2,884,000

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884.

The following is an analysis of the popular vote for president in 1884:

Northern democratic vote-----	3,194,832
Southern democratic vote-----	1,716,143
Northern republican vote-----	3,589,056
Southern republican vote-----	1,225,960
Republican vote in republican states-----	2,599,331
Republican vote in democratic states-----	2,246,091
Democratic vote in democratic states-----	2,719,098
Democratic vote in republican states-----	2,191,777
St. John vote in republican states-----	99,261
St. John vote in democratic states-----	52,548
Butler vote in republican states-----	93,327
Butler vote in democratic states-----	40,500

NOTABLE BRIDGES OF THE WORLD.

Sublican bridge, at Rome, oldest wooden bridge; built in the seventh century. Trice rebuilt, but ruins only remain.

The bridge at Burton, over the Trent; once the longest bridge in England; 1,545 feet.

The old London bridge was the first stone bridge. Commenced in 1176, completed in 1209.

The bridge of the Holy Trinity, Florence, built 1569; marble; 322 feet long.

The bridge of Sighs, at Venice, over which condemned prisoners passed to execution, was built in 1589.

The Rialto, at Venice, a single marble arch, built from designs of Michael Angelo, 98½ feet long; completed in 1591.

Coalbrookdale bridge, in England, was the first cast-iron bridge. Built over the Severn in 1779.

New London bridge, granite, from designs by L. Rennier. Commenced in 1824, completed in seven years; cost \$7,291,000.

The Britannia bridge, over the Menai Strait, Wales, 103 feet above high water. Wrought iron, 1511 feet long, finished in 1850. Cost \$3,008,000.

The Niagara suspension bridge was built by Robeling, in 1852-1855. Cost \$400,000; 445 feet above water, 1,268 feet long, estimated 1,200 tons.

Havre de Grace bridge, over the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, 3,271 feet long.

Brooklyn bridge was commenced in 1870 and finished in 1883, by J. Robeling; 2,475 feet long, 135 feet high.

The Canti-Lever bridge was built in 1884, over the Niagara; steel. Length, 910 feet; total weight, 3,000 tons; cost was \$222,000.

Bush street bridge, Chicago, Illinois, was built in 1884, cost \$13,000; the largest general traffic draw-bridge in the world. Will accommodate four teams abreast, and its foot passages are seven feet wide in the clear. Swung by steam power and lighted by electric light.

Cincinnati suspension bridge, over the Ohio River, 2,200 feet long.

Trajans stone bridge over the Danube River is 4,770 feet long.

Highbridge over the Harlem, is built of stone, and is 1,460 feet long.

Victoria tubular bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal, is 9,144 feet long.

Louisville truss bridge over the Ohio River at Louisville, is 5,218 feet long.

St. Louis steel bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, 2,045 feet long.

FOREIGN NATIONS AND THEIR RULERS.

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	FORM OF GOV'T.	PRESENT HEAD.	TITLE.
China	Pekin	Abs. Desp.	Kuang Su	Emp.
British Empire	London	Lim. Mon.	Victoria	Queen.
Russian Empire	St. Petersburg	Abs. Mon.	Alexander III.	Emp.
France and colonies	Paris	Republic	F. Jules Grevy	Pres't.
United States	Washington	Republic	Grover Cleveland	Pres't.
German Empire	Berlin	Lim. Mon.	William II.	Emp.
Austro-Hung. Emp.	Vienna	Lim. Mon.	Frances Joseph I.	Emp.
Japan	Tokio	Lim. Mon.	Mutsuheto	Emp.
Holland and Col's.	The Hague	Lim. Mon.	William III.	King.
Turkish Empire	Constantinople	Abs. Mon.	Abdul Hamed II.	Sultau.
Italy	Rome	Lim. Mon.	Humbert	King.
Spain and Colonies	Madrid	Lim. Mon.	Marie Mercedes.	Queen.
Brazil	Rio de Janerio	Lim. Mon.	Pedro II.	Emp.
Mexico	Mexico	Republic	Porferio Diaz	Pres't.
Congo State	St. Salvador	Free State	Leopold	Sovr'n.
Persia	Teheran	Abs. Desp.	Nasseved Deen	Shah.
Portugal and Col's.	Lisbon	Lim. Mon.	Louis	King.
Egypt	Cairo	Abs. Mon.	Moham'd Teyfik.	Khedive.
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	Lim. Mon.	Oscar II.	King.
Morocco	Fez	Abs. Desp.	Mulai Hassan	Sultan.
Belgium	Brussels	Lim. Mon.	Leopold II.	King.
Siam	Bangkok	Abs. Desp.	Khulalonkorn	King.
Roumania	Bucharest	Lim. Mon.	Charles I.	Prince.
Columbia	Bogota	Republic	Rafad Nunez	Pres't.
Afghanistan	Cabul	Abs. Desp.	Abdur'hm'n Khan	Amir.
Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres.	Republic	Jules A. Roca	Pres't.
Madagascar	Antananasivor	Abs. Desp.	Ronavallo III.	Queen.
Abyssinia		Abs. Desp.	Johanes II.	Sultan.
Saxony	Dresden	Lim. Mon.	Albert	King.
Peru	Lima	Republic		Pres't.
Switzerland	Berne	Republic	Adolph Dueches.	Pres't.
Bolivia	La Paz	Republic	Narceso Compero	Pres't.
Bokhara	Samarcand	Abs. Desp.		Khan.
Venezuela	Caracas	Republic	Joaquin Crespo	Pres't.
Chili	Santiago	Republic	Dom. Sante Maria	Pres't.
Denmark	Copenhagen	Lim. Mon.	Christian IX.	King.
Bulgaria	Sofia	Lim. Mon.	Alexander	Prince.
Greece	Athens	Lim. Mon.	George I.	King.
Wurtemberg	Stuttgart	Lim. Mon.	Charles	King.
Servia	Belgrave	Lim. Mon.	Milan	King.
Oman	Muscat	Abs. Mon.	Leyyed Forrkee.	Sultan.
Guatemala	New Guatemala	Republic	M. J. Barellas	Pres't.
Ecuador	Quito	Republic	J. M. P. Coamons	Pres't.
Tripoli	Tripoli	Abs. Mon.	Ahmed Rassim	Gov. Gen
Transvaal	Pretoria	Republic	Kruger	Pres't.
Salvador	San Salvador	Republic	Fr. Menendez	Pres't.
Uruguay	Montevideo	Republic	Maxemo Santos.	Pres't.
Paraguay	Assumption	Republic	Gen. Caballero	Pres't.
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Republic	Louiz Bograr	Pres't.

FOREIGN NATIONS AND THEIR RULERS.

(Continued.)

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	FORM OF GOV'T.	PRESENT HEAD.	TITLE.
Nicaragua	Managua	Republic	Aden Cardenas	Pres't.
Domenica	San Domingo	Republic	Gen. Bellini	Pres't.
Montenegro	Cetigno	Abs. Mon.	Nicholas	Prince.
Costa Rica	San Jose	Republic	Bermado Soto	Pres't.
Orange Free State	Bloemfoutein	Republic	J. H. Brand	Pres't.
Hayti	Port.au Prince	Republic	Gen. Solomon	Pres't.
Hawaii	Honolulu	Lim Mon.	David Kalakaua	King.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL FACTS.

There are 2,754 languages in the world.

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

Telescopes were invented in 1590.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

Matches were first constructed in 1476.

The first iron steamship was built in 1830.

The first lucifer match was made in 1829.

Coaches were first made in England in 1569.

The first newspaper was published in England in 1588.

The national colors of the United States were adopted by Congress in 1777.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING IN EACH STATE OF THE UNION.

STATES.	Voters Must be Males, 21 Years Old, and	Previous Res. Required.		
		State.	County	Prec't.
Alabama	Citizens, or have declared intentions	1 year.	3 mo.	1 mo.
Arkansas	Citizens, or have declared intentions	1 year.	6 mo.	1 mo.
California	Actual citizens	1 year.	90 days	30 days
Colorado	Citizens, or have declared intentions	6 mo.		
Connecticut	Actual citizens	1 year.	6 mo.	6 mo.
Delaware	Actual county tax-payers	1 year.	1 mo.	
Florida	Citizens, or have declared intentions	1 year.	6 mo.	
Georgia	Actual citizens	1 year.	6 mo.	
Illinois	Actual citizens	1 year.	90 days	30 days
Indiana	Citizens, or have declared intentions	6 mo.	60 days	30 days
Iowa	Actual citizens	6 mo.	60 days	10 days
Kansas	Citizens, or have declared intentions	6 mo.		30 days
Kentucky	Free white male citizens	2 years	2 years	60 days
Louisiana	Citizens, or have declared intentions	1 year.	6 mo.	30 days
Maine	Actual citizens	3 mo.		
Maryland	Actual citizens	1 year.	6 mo.	
Massachusetts	Citizens	1 year.		6 mo.
Mississippi	Actual citizens	6 mo.	1 mo.	
Missouri	Citizens, or have declared intentions	1 year.	60 days	
Michigan	Citizens, or have declared intentions	3 mo.		10 days
Minnesota	Citizens, or have declared intentions	4 mo.		10 days
Nebraska	Citizens, or have declared intentions	6 mo.		
Nevada	Citizens, or have declared intentions	6 mo.	30 days	
New Hampshire	Actual citizens			6 mo.
New Jersey	Actual citizens	1 year.	5 mo.	
New York	Actual citizens	1 year.	4 mo.	30 days
North Carolina	Actual citizens	1 year.	90 days	
Ohio	Actual citizens	1 year.		
Oregon	Citizens, or have declared intentions	6 mo.		
Pennsylvania	Actual citizens	1 year.		2 mo.
Rhode Island	Actual tax-paying citizens	1 year.		6 mo.
South Carolina	Actual citizens	1 year.	6 mo.	
Tennessee	Actual citizens	1 year.	6 mo.	
Texas	Citizens, or have declared intentions	1 year.	6 mo.	6 mo.
Vermont	Actual citizens	1 year.		
Virginia	Actual citizens	1 year.		3 mo.
West Virginia	Actual citizens	1 year.	60 days	
Wisconsin	Citizens, or have declared intentions	1 year.		

Women are entitled to full suffrage in Utah, Washington and Wyoming Territories. They can vote at school elections in Massachusetts and a few other states.

Registration.—In California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin, registration is required by law. In Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and South Carolina, registration is a constitutional requirement.

In Kansas and Missouri registration is required in cities only; in Ohio, in the cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland only; and in New York and New Jersey, in cities of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards. In Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana and Tennessee no registration is required; and in Arkansas, Texas and West Virginia it is *prohibited by the state constitution*.

SALARIES OF U. S. OFFICERS PER ANNUM.

PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

President, \$50,000; Vice-President, \$8,000; Cabinet officers, \$8,000 each, U. S. Senators, \$5,000 each, with mileage; Members of Congress, \$5,000 each, with mileage; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, \$10,500; Associate Justices, \$10,000; Justices of Circuit Courts, \$6,000.

AMERICAN MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	CAPITAL.	MINISTERS.	Salary.
Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	Bayless W. Hanna	\$ 8,500
Austria-Hungary	Vienna	Alexander R. Lawton	12,000
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	Thomas J. Jarvis	12,000
Chili	Santiago	William R. Roberts	10,000
China	Pekin	Charles Denby	12,000
Columbia	Bogota	Dabney H. Maury	10,000
France	Paris	Robert M. McLane	17,500
German Empire	Berlin	George H. Pendleton	17,500
Great Britain	London	Edward Phillips	17,500
Italy	Rome	John B. Stallo	12,000
Japan	Yeddo	Richard B. Hubbard	12,000
Mexico	Mexico	Edward S. Bragg	12,000
Peru	Lima	Charles W. Buck	10,000
Russia	St. Petersburg	George V. N. Lothrop	17,000
Spain	Madrid	Jabez L. McCurry	12,000
Turkey	Constantinople	Oscar S. Straus	12,000

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

COUNTRY.	CAPITAL.	MINISTERS.	Salary.
Belgium	Brussels	Lambert Tree	\$ 7,500
Bolivia	La Paz	S. S. Carlisle	7,500
Corea	Seoul	Hugh A. Dinsmore	7,500
Denmark	Copenhagen	Rasmus B. Anderson	7,500
Greece	Athens	Walker Fearn	7,500
Hawaiian Islands	Honolulu	George W. Merrill	7,500
Hayti	Port au Prince	John E. Thompson	7,500
Liberia	Monrovia	Ezekiel E. Smith	4,000
The Netherlands	The Hague	Isaac Bell, Jr.	7,500
Paraguay	Montevideo	John E. Bacon	7,500
Persia	Teheran	E. Spencer Pratt	7,500
Portugal	Lisbon	E. P. C. Lewis	7,500
Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo	John E. W. Thompson	7,500
Siam	Bangkok	Jacob F. Child	7,500
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	Rufus Magee	7,500
Switzerland	Berne	Boyd Winchester	7,500
Venezuela	Caracas	Charles S. Scott	7,500

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRES- IDENTS.

Year.	CANDIDATES.	PARTY	Popular Vote.	Electoral Vote.
1824	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	152,872	99
1824	John Q. Adams	Federal	105,321	84
1824	W. H. Crawford	Republican	44,282	41
1824	Henry Clay	Republican	46,587	37
1828	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	647,231	178
1828	John Q. Adams	Federal	509,097	83
1832	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	687,502	219
1832	Henry Clay	National Republican	530,189	49
1832	John Floyd	Whig		11
1832	William Wirt	Whig		7
1836	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	761,549	170
1836	W. H. Harrison	Whig		73
1836	Hugh L. White	Whig	736,656	26
1836	Daniel Webster	Whig		14
1836	W. P. Mangum	Whig		11
1840	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	1,128,702	48
1840	W. H. Harrison	Whig	1,275,017	234
1840	J. G. Birney	Liberty	7,059	—
1844	James K. Polk	Democrat	1,337,243	170
1844	Henry Clay	Whig	1,299,068	105
1844	James G. Birney	Liberty	62,300	—
1848	Zachary Taylor	Whig	1,360,101	163
1848	Lewis Cass	Democrat	1,120,544	127
1848	Martin Van Buren	Free Soil	291,263	—
1852	Franklin Pierce	Democrat	1,601,474	254
1852	Winfield Scott	Whig	1,386,578	42
1852	John P. Hale	Free Soil	156,149	—
1856	James Buchanan	Democrat	1,838,169	174
1856	John C. Fremont	Republican	1,341,262	114
1856	Millard Fillmore	American	874,534	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	1,866,352	180
1860	Stephen A. Douglas	Democrat	1,375,157	12
1860	John C. Breckenridge	Democrat	845,763	72
1860	John Bell	Union	589,581	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	2,216,067	212
1864	George B. McClellan	Democrat	1,808,275	21
1868	U. S. Grant	Republican	3,015,071	214
1868	Horatio Seymour	Democrat	2,709,613	80
1872	U. S. Grant	Republican	3,597,070	286
1872	Horace Greeley	Liberal and Democrat	2,834,079	—
1872	Charles O'Connor	Democrat	29,408	—
1872	James Black	Temperance	5,608	—
1876	R. B. Hayes	Republican	4,033,950	185
1876	Samuel J. Tilden	Democrat	4,284,885	184

VOTES FOR PRESIDENTS.

(Continued.)

Year.	CANDIDATES.	PARTY.	Popular Vote.	Electoral Vote.
1876	Peter Cooper.....	Greenback.....	81,740	---
1876	G. C. Smith.....	Prohibition.....	9,522	---
1880	James A. Garfield.....	Republican.....	4,449,053	214
1880	Winfield S. Hancock.....	Democrat.....	4,422,035	155
1880	James B. Weaver.....	Greenback.....	307,306	---
1884	Grover Cleveland.....	Democrat.....	4,911,017	219
1884	James G. Blaine.....	Republican.....	4,848,334	182
1884	Benj. F. Butler.....	Greenback.....	133,825	---
1884	John P. St. John.....	Prohibition.....	151,809	---

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF U. S. TROOPS ENGAGED.

WARS.	DATES.		TROOPS ENGAGED.		
	From.	To.	Regular.	Militia and Volunteers	Total.
War of the Revolution.....	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	58,750	-----
Estimated additional.....				105,330	309,791
Northwestern Indian war.....	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	-----	-----	8,933
War with France.....	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	-----	-----	4,593
War with Tripoli.....	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	-----	-----	3,339
Northwestern Indian wars					
General Harrison.....	Sept. 11, 1811	Nov. 11, 1811	250	660	910
Creek Indian war.....	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
War of 1812.....	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,662	576,622
Seminole Indian war.....	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian war.....	April 21, 1831	Sept. 31, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee disturbance.....	1836	1837	-----	9,494	9,494
Creek Indian war.....	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,483
Florida Indian war.....	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,000
Aroostook disturbance.....	1838	1839	-----	1,500	1,500
War with Mexico.....	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache, Navajo, Utah war	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,561
Comanche Indian war.....	1854	1854	-----	503	503
Seminole Indian war.....	1856	1858	-----	2,627	2,627
Civil war.....	1861	1865	-----	-----	285,9123

The total number of troops on the Confederate side during the war was 600,000.

PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.

DATES.	NAMES.	BRITISH.	AMERICAN.	Forces engaged	
				Am.	British.
1775.					
April 19.	Lexington	Smith <i>v.</i>	Parker	—	1,700
June 17.	Bunker Hill	Howe <i>v.</i>	Prescott	1,500	3,200
Dec. 31.	Quebec	Carleton <i>v.</i>	Montgomery	900	1,200
1776.					
June 28.	Fort Moultrie	Parker	Moultrie <i>v.</i>	400	4,000
Aug. 27.	Long Island	Howe <i>v.</i>	Putnam	5,000	20,000
Oct. 28.	White Plains	Leslie <i>v.</i>	McDougall	1,600	200
Nov. 16.	Ft. Washington	Howe <i>v.</i>	Magaw	3,000	5,000
Dec. 26.	Trenton	Rahl	Washington <i>v.</i>	2,400	1,000
1777.					
Jan. 3.	Princeton	Mawhood	Washington <i>v.</i>	3,000	1,800
April 27.	Ridgefield	Tyron <i>v.</i>	Arnold	500	1,500
July 7.	Hubbardton	Fraser <i>v.</i>	Warner	700	1,200
Aug. 6.	Oriskany	St. Leger <i>d.</i>	Herkimer	1,000	1,500
Aug. 6.	Ft. Schuyler	Johnson	Willett <i>v.</i>	1,000	1,500
Aug. 16.	Bennington, 1st.	Baum	Stark <i>v.</i>	2,000	1,200
Aug. 16.	" 2d.	Breyman	Warner <i>v.</i>	2,000	1,200
Sept. 11.	Brandywine	Howe <i>v.</i>	Washington	11,000	18,000
Sept. 19.	Benis Heights	Burgoyne	Gates <i>v.</i>	2,500	3,000
Sept. 20.	Paoli	Grey <i>v.</i>	Wayne	1,500	3,000
Oct. 4.	Germantown	Howe <i>v.</i>	Washington	11,000	15,000
Oct. 6.	Fort Clinton	Sir H. Clinton <i>v.</i>	James Clinton	600	3,000
Oct. 6.	Ft. Montgomery	Sir H. Clinton <i>v.</i>	Gov. Clinton	600	3,000
Oct. 7.	Saratoga	Burgoyne	Gates <i>v.</i>	8,000	4,500
Oct. 22.	Fort Mercer	Donop	Greene <i>v.</i>	450	2,000
Oct. 3.	Fort Mifflin	Howe	Smith <i>v.</i>	400	Mixed
Nov. 16.	Fort Mifflin	Howe	Thayer	400	Mixed
1778.					
June 28.	Monmouth	Clinton	Washington <i>v.</i>	12,000	11,000
July 3.	Wyoming	John Butler <i>v.</i>	Z. Butler	400	1,100
Aug. 29.	Rhode Island	Pigot	Sullivan <i>v.</i>	5,000	5,000
Dec. 29.	Savannah	Campbell <i>v.</i>	Robert Howe	900	2,500
1779.					
Jan. 9.	Sunbury	Prevost <i>v.</i>	Lane	200	2,000
Feb. 14.	Kettle Creek	Boyd	Pickens <i>v.</i>	300	700
March 3.	Briar Creek	Prevost <i>v.</i>	Ashe	1,200	1,800
June 29.	Stono Ferry	Maitland <i>v.</i>	Lincoln	800	1,200
July 15.	Stony Point	Johnson	Wayne <i>v.</i>	1,200	600
July 19.	Paulus Hook	Sutherland	Lee <i>v.</i>	350	250
Aug. 13.	Penobscot	McLean <i>v.</i>	Lovell	900	3,000
Aug. 29.	Chemung	Brant	Sullivan <i>v.</i>	4,000	1,500
Sept. 23.	Flamboro Head	Pearson	Paul Jones <i>v.</i>	Squ'd'n	2 vess'ls
Oct. 9.	Savannah	Prevost	Lincoln	4,500	2,900
1780.					
April 14.	Monks Corner	Tarleton <i>v.</i>	Hager	300	600
May 12.	Charleston	Clinton <i>v.</i>	Lincoln	3,700	9,000
May 29.	Waxham	Tarleton <i>v.</i>	Buford	400	700

PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.

(Continued.)

DATES.	NAMES.	BRITISH.	AMERICAN.	Forces engaged	
				Am.	British.
June 23--	Springfield -----	Knyphausen -----	Greene <i>v</i> -----	3,000	5,000
July 30--	Rocky Mount -----	Turnbull <i>v</i> -----	Sumter -----	600	500
Aug. 6--	Hanging Rock -----	Brown -----	Sumter <i>v</i> -----	600	500
Aug. 16--	Saunders Creek -----	Cornwallis -----	Gates -----	3,000	2,200
Aug. 18--	Fishing Creek -----	Tarleton <i>v</i> -----	Sumter -----	100	350
Oct. 7--	King's Mountain -----	Ferguson -----	Campbell <i>v</i> -----	900	1,100
Nov. 12--	Fishdam Ford -----	Memys -----	Sumter <i>v</i> -----	500	450
Nov. 20--	Blackstock -----	Tarleton -----	Sumter <i>v</i> -----	500	400
1781.					
Jan. 17--	Cowpens -----	Tarleton -----	Morgan <i>v</i> -----	900	1,000
March 15	Guilford C. H. -----	Cornwallis <i>v</i> -----	Greene -----	4,400	2,400
April 25--	Hobkirk's Hill -----	Rawden <i>v</i> -----	Greene -----	1,200	900
June 18--	Ninety-six -----	Cruger <i>v</i> -----	Greene -----	1,000	550
Sept. 6--	Fort Griswold -----	Eyre <i>v</i> -----	Ledyard -----	150	800
Sept. 8--	Eutaw Springs -----	Stuart <i>d</i> -----	Greene -----	2,000	2,800
Oct. 19--	Yorktown -----	Cornwallis -----	Washington <i>v</i> -----	16,000	7,500

V indicates the successful party; D, the doubtful.

PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

DATES.	BATTLES.	COMMANDERS.		Forces Engaged	
		American.	Mexican.	Am.	Mexican
1846.					
May 8--	Palo Alto -----	Taylor <i>v</i> -----	Aresta -----	2,800	6,000
May 9--	Resaca de la Palma -----	Taylor <i>v</i> -----	Aresta -----	2,200	5,000
Sept. 24--	Monterey -----	Taylor <i>v</i> -----	Ampudia -----	6,600	10,000
Dec. 25--	Bracito -----	Doniphan <i>v</i> -----	Ponce de Leon -----	500	1,000
1847.					
Feb. 23--	Buena Vista -----	Taylor <i>v</i> -----	Santa Anna -----	4,700	17,000
Feb. 28--	Sacramento -----	Doniphan <i>v</i> -----	Frias -----	900	4,000
March 27	Vera Cruz -----	Scott <i>v</i> -----	Morales -----	12,000	6,000
April 18--	Cerro Gordo -----	Scott <i>v</i> -----	Santa Anna -----	8,500	12,000
Aug. 20--	Contreras -----	Scott <i>v</i> -----	Valencia -----	4,000	7,000
	Cherubusco -----	Scott <i>v</i> -----	Santa Anna -----	8,000	25,000
Sept. 8--	Molino del Rey -----	Worth <i>v</i> -----	Santa Anna -----	3,500	14,000
Sept 13--	Chapultepec -----	Scott <i>v</i> -----	Santa Anna -----	7,200	25,000
Oct. 8--	Huamantla -----	Lane <i>v</i> -----	Santa Anna -----	500	1,000

The Americans were successful in every battle.

PRINCIPAL LAND BATTLES OF THE SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND.

DATES.	BATTLES.	COMMANDERS.		Forces Engaged	
		American.	British.	Am.	British
1812.					
Aug. 5---	Brownstown ----	Van Horne ----	Tecumseh v ----	200	600
Aug. 9---	Maguga ----	Miller v ----	Tecumseh ----	600	900
Oct. 13---	Queenstown ----	Van Rensselaer.	Brock v ----	1,200	2,500
1813.					
Jan. 22---	Frenchtown ----	Winchester ----	Proctor v ----	800	1,500
April 27---	York ----	Pike v ----	Sheaffe ----	1,700	1,500
May 5---	Fort Meigs ----	Clay v ----	Proctor ----	1,200	2,000
May 29---	Sackett's Harbor	Brown v ----	Prevost ----	1,000	1,000
Aug. 2---	Ft. Stephenson--	Croghan v ----	Proctor ----	160	1,300
Oct. 5---	Thames ----	Harrison v ----	Proctor ----	3,500	2,000
Nov. 11---	Chrysler's Field.	Boyd v ----	Morrison ----	1,200	2,000
1814.					
March 13	La Colle Mill----	Wilkinson ----	Hancock v ----	4,000	2,000
July 5---	Chippewa ----	Brown v ----	Riall ----	1,900	2,100
July 25---	Lundy's Lane----	Brown v ----	Drummond ----	3,500	5,000
Aug. 15---	Fort Erie ----	Gaines v ----	Drummond ----	2,500	5,000
Aug. 24---	Bladensburg ----	Winder ----	Ross v ----	3,500	5,000
Sept. 11---	Plattsburg ----	Macomb v ----	Prevost ----	3,000	14,000
Sept. 12---	North Point----	Stricker ----	Brooke v ----	2,000	5,000
Sept. 13---	Fort McHenry--	Armistead v ----	Cochrane ----	1,000	16Ships
Sept. 15---	Fort Bowyer----	Lawrence v ----	Nicholls ----	120	Mixed.
Sept. 17---	Fort Erie ----	Brown v ----	Drummond ----	2,500	3,500
Dec. 23---	9 miles from N. O	Jackson ----	Kean v ----	2,000	2,500
1815.					
Jan. 8---	New Orleans----	Jackson ----	Packenham ----	6,000	12,000

The V indicates the successful party.

PRINCIPAL NAVAL BATTLES OF THE SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND.

DATES.	WHERE FOUGHT.	VESSELS.	COMMANDERS.
1812.			
Aug. 13--	Off Newfoundland ----	American Frigate Essex ----- British Sloop Alert -----	Porter. v Laughrane.
Aug. 19--	Off Massachusetts -----	Am. Frigate Constitution ----- British Frigate Guerriere -----	Hull. v Dacres.
Oct. 18--	Off North Carolina ----	American Sloop Wasp ----- British Brig Frolic -----	Jones. v Whingates.
Oct. 25--	Near Canary Islands--	American Brig U. S. ----- British Frigate Macedonia -----	Decatur. v Carden.
Dec. 29--	Off San Salvador -----	Am. Frigate Constitution ----- British Frigate Java -----	Bainbridge Lombert.
1813.			
Feb. 24--	Off Demerara -----	American Sloop Hornet. ----- British Brig Peacock -----	Lawrence. r Peake.
June 1--	Massachusetts Bay ----	Am. Frigate Chesapeake ----- British Frigate Shannon -----	Lawrence. Broke. v
Aug. 14--	British Channel -----	American Brig Argus ----- British Sloop Pelican -----	Allen. Maples. v
Sept. 5--	Off Coast of Maine ----	American Brig Enterprise ----- British Brig Boxer -----	Burrows r Blyth.
Sept. 10--	Lake Erie -----	Am. 9 vessels and 54 guns ----- British 6 vessels and 63 guns -----	Perry. r Barclay.
1814.			
March 28	Harbor of Valparaiso.	American Frigate Essex ----- British Brig Phoebe -----	Porter. Hillyar. v
April 29--	Off coast of Florida ----	American Sloop Peacock ----- British Brig Epervier -----	Warrington. r Wales.
June 28--	Near British Channel.	American Sloop Wasp ----- British Sloop Reindeer -----	Blakely. v Manners.!
Sept. 1--	Near Africa -----	American Sloop Wasp ----- British Sloop Avon -----	Blakely. v Arbuthnot.
Sept. 11--	Lake Champlain -----	Am. 14 vessels and 86 guns ----- Brit. 17 vessels and 95 guns -----	McDonough. r Downie.
Dec. 14--	Borgne -----	American, 5 gunboats ----- British, 40 barges -----	Jones. Lockyr. v
1815.			
Jan. 15--	Off New Jersey -----	American Frigate President. ----- British Squadron -----	Decatur Hayes. v
Feb. 20--	Off Island of Madeira.	Am. Frigate Constitution ----- British ship Cyane -----	Stewart. v Falcon.
March 28	Off Brazil -----	British ship Levante ----- American Sloop Hornet. ----- British Brig Penguin -----	Douglass. Riddle. Dickenson.

The V indicates the successful party.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES.

A. D.

- 861 Fern Islands discovered about this time by a Scandinavian vessel.
- 871 Iceland discovered by some Norwegian chiefs, who were compelled to leave their native country. According to some accounts, it had been visited before this by a Scandinavian pirate, Naddodd.
- 950 Greenland discovered by the Icelanders about this period. The first colony established there was destroyed by a pestilence in the 14th century, and by the accumulation of ice between Greenland and Iceland, all intercourse was cut off.
- 1002 Winland dat Gode, (Good Wine Land) a part of America, was discovered by the Northmen, Eric and Beorn.
- 1344 Madeira, the well-known wine-producing island, was discovered by Juan Gouzalez and Tristan Vaz, Portuguese.
- 1345 Canary Isles discovered by some Genoese and Spanish seamen, having been known to the ancients.
- 1364 Guinea, the coast of, discovered by some seamen of Dieppie, about this period.
- 1418 Porto Santo discovered by Vaz and Zarco, Portuguese.
- 1440-1445. Senegal River discovered by the Portuguese.
- 1446 Cape Verde discovered by Denis Fernandez, a Portuguese.
- 1448 Azores Islands discovered by Gonzalio Vello, a Portuguese.

- 1449 Cape Verde Islands discovered by Antonie de Noli, a Genoese, in the service of Portugal.
- 1471 Island of St. Thomas, under the Equator, discovered.
- 1484 Congo discovered by the Portuguese, under Diego Cam.
- Cape Bajador, or Nun, doubled for the first time by the Portuguese.
- 1486 Cape of Good Hope discovered by Bartholomew Diaz.
- 1492 Lucayos, or Bahama Islands. These were the first points of discovery by Columbus. San Salvador, one of these islands, was the first discovered by this great navigator on the 11th or 12th of October in this year.
- 1492 Cuba, Island of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, discovered by Columbus in his first voyage.
- 1493 Jamaica, St. Christopher's Dominica, discovered by Columbus in his second voyage.
- 1497 Cape of Good Hope doubled by Vasco di Gama, and the passage to India discovered.
- 1497 New Foundland discovered by John Cabot, who first called it Prima Vista and Baccalaos.
- 1498 Continent of America discovered by Columbus.
- Malabar, coast of, discovered by Vascodi Gama.
- 1498 Mozambique, island of, discovered by Vasco di Gama.
- 1499 Guiana and Venezuela discovered by Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, under Portuguese flag.
- 1501 Brazil carefully explored by Amerigo Vespucci.

- 1501 Labrador and river St. Lawrence discovered by Cortecal, who sailed from Lisbon on a voyage of discovery for the Portuguese.
- 1502 Gulf of Mexico. Some of the shores of this gulf explored by Columbus on his last voyage. St. Helena, the island of, discovered by Jean de Nova, a Portuguese.
- 1503 Canada visited by Thomas Aubert; known before to the fishermen, who had been thrown there by a tempest.
- 1506 Ceylon discovered by the Portuguese. Ceylon was known to the Romans in the time of Claudius.
Madagascar, island of, discovered by Tristan da Cunha, and revisited by the Portuguese navigator, Fernandez Pereira, in 1508. This island was first called St. Lawrence, having been discovered on the day of that saint.
- 1508 Ascension Isle, discovered by Tristan da Cunha. Sumatra, island of, discovered by Siqueyra, a Portuguese.
- 1511 Sumatra more accurately examined by the Portuguese.
Molucca Isles discovered by the Portuguese.
Sunda Isles discovered by Abrew, a Portuguese.
- 1512 Maldives. A Portuguese navigator, wrecked on these islands, found them in occasional possession of the Arabians.
Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon, a Spanish navigator.
- 1513 Borneo and Java. The Portuguese became acquainted with these islands.

- 1513 South Sea. The great ocean was discovered this year from the mountains of Darian, by Francisco Nuguez de Balboa, and subsequently navigated by Magellan. The supposition of the new world being part of India now ceased.
- 1515 Peru discovered by Perez de la Rua.
- 1516 Rio Janeiro discovered by Diaz de Soles.
Rio de la Plata discovered by Diaz de Soles.
- 1517 China, discovery of by sea, by Fernand Perez de Andrada.
Bengal discovered by some Portuguese thrown on the coast by a tempest.
- 1518 Mexico discovered by the Spaniards; conquered by Cortez in 1519.
- 1519 Magellan, strait of, passed by Magellan with a fleet of discovery fitted out by the emperor Charles V. The first voyage round the world was undertaken by this navigator, and his vessel performed the enterprise, although the commander perished.
- 1520 Terra del Fuego discovered by Magellan.
- 1521 Ladrone Islands discovered by Magellan.
Philippines. This archipelago was discovered by Magellan, who lost his life here in a skirmish.
- 1524 New France. The first voyage of discovery by the French under Francis the First, one of whose ships, after reaching Florida, coasted along as far as 50 degrees north latitude, and gave to this part the name of New France.
North America, traveled over from Florida to Newfoundland by Verrizona, a Florentine, in the service of France.

- 1525 New Holland discovered by the Portuguese about this time; this immense tract was for some time neglected by Europeans, but was visited by the Dutch at various periods from 1619 to 1644.
- 1527 New Guinea discovered by Sanvedra, a Spaniard, sent from Mexico by Cortez.
- 1530 Guinea, the first voyage to, made by an English ship for elephants' teeth.
- 1534 Canada visited by Cortier, of St. Malo; a settlement having previously been made in 1528 by Verrizzani, who took possession in the name of Francis I of France.
- 1535 California discovered by Cortez.
- 1537 Chili discovered by Diego de Almargo, one of the conquerors of Peru.
- 1541 Labrador discovered by a French engineer, Alphonse.
India, the first English ship sailed to, for the purpose of attacking the Portuguese.
- 1542 Japan discovered by the Portuguese, Antonio de Meta and Antonio de Peyxoto, who were cast by a tempest on its coast.
- 1545 Potosi, mines of, discovered by the Spaniards.
- 1552 Spitzbergen observed by the English, but mistaken for part of Greenland. Visited by Barentz, a Dutch navigator in search of a northeast passage, in 1596.
- 1553 White Sea. This sea, which had not been visited since the time of Alfred, was now supposed to be discovered by Chancellor, the English navigator.

- 1553 Nova Zembla discovered by Willoughby, an English seaman.
- 1575 Solomon's Isles, discovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, sent by the Governor of Peru.
- 1576 Frobisher's Strait discovered by the English navigator whose name it bears.
Greenland further explored by Frobisher, who also penetrated farther between this country and Labrador.
- 1577 New Albion discovered by Drake, who was the second to attempt a voyage round the world, which he performed in three years.
- 1580 Siberia discovered by Yermak Timophelevitch, chief of the Cossacks.
- 1587 Davis Strait discovered by the English navigator whose name it bears, in his voyage for the discovery of a northwest passage.
- 1594 Falkland Islands discovered by the English navigator, Sir John Hawkins.
- 1596 Marquesas discovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, on his voyage from Peru to found a colony in the Solomon Isles.
Solitary Island discovered by Mendana, on his voyage from Peru to Solomon Isles.
- 1606 Archipelago del Espirito Santo discovered by Guirus, a Portuguese, sent from Peru. These islands are the cyclades of the Bougainville and the New Hebrides of Cook.
Otaheite, supposed to be discovered by Guirus, who named it Segittaria.
- 1607-1610 Hudson's Bay, discovered by the celebrated English navigator, Hudson, on his third voy-

- 1607 age. Venturing to pass the winter in this bay, on his fourth voyage, he was, with four others, thrown by his sailors into a boat, and left to perish.
- Chesapeake Bay discovered by John Smith.
- 1615 Straits of Le Marie discovered, with the island of Staten on the east, by Le Marie, a merchant of Amsterdam, and Shouten, a merchant of Horn.
- 1616 Cape Horn doubled by Le Maire and Schouten, Dutch navigators, who called it after the town of which Schouten was a native.
- Van Dieman's Land discovered by the Dutch.
- Baffin's Bay discovered by William Baffin, an Englishman.
- 1636 Frozen Ocean. In this year the Russians discovered this ocean washing and bounding the north of Asia. The first Russian ship sailed down the Lena into this sea.
- 1642 New Zealand, with the southern part of Van Dieman's Land, discovered by Taiman, a Dutch navigator.
- 1654 Bourbon, isle of, occupied by the French.
- 1673 Louisiana discovered by the French. This country received its name from La Salle, a Frenchman, who explored the Mississippi in 1682.
- 1686 Easter Islands discovered by Roggewein, a Dutch navigator.
- 1690 Kamtschatka, the principal settlement of the Russians on the coast of Asia, discovered by a Cossack chief, Morosko. This country was taken possession of by the Russians in 1697.

- 1692 Japan carefully visited by Kemfer, a German.
- 1699 New Britain. This island, and the straits which separate it from New Guinea, discovered by Dampier. This enterprising seaman made a voyage round the world at the period of this discovery.
- 1711 Kurile Isles occupied by the Russians. The people of these islands, which are twenty-one in number, still pay tribute to Russia. They are principally volcanic.
- 1728 Behring Strait explored and discovered by a Danish navigator in the service of Russia, whose name it bears. Behring thus established that the continents of Asia and America are not united, but are distant from each other about forty miles.
- 1728 Kantschatka ascertained by Behring to be a peninsula.
- 1741 Aleutian Isles, on the coast of North America, discovered by Behring. A more accurate survey of these islands was made under the Russian government, by Captains Billing and Sarytchef, from 1781 to 1798.
- 1765 Duke of York's Islands discovered by Byron. Isle of Danger discovered by Byron.
- 1767 Otaheite discovered by Wallis.
- 1768 Cook's Strait discovered by Captain Cook on his voyage round the world, which occupied from 1768 to 1771.
- 1770 New South Wales discovered by Captain Cook.
- 1772 Island of Desolation, the first land south of India, discovered by Kerguelen, and called by his name. Subsequently called the Island of Desolation by Captain Cook.

- 1774 New Caledonia discovered by Captain Cook on his second voyage, 1772-1775.
- 1778 Icy Cape discovered by Captain Cook.
Sandwich Islands discovered by Captain Cook in his third voyage, which commenced in 1776. He lost his life in 1779.
- 1797 Bass's Straits. Mr. Bass, surgeon of H. M. S. Reliance, penetrated as far as Western Port, in a small open boat, from Port Jackson, and was of opinion that a strait existed between New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. In 1799 Lieut. Flinders circumnavigated Van Dieman's Land, and named the strait after Mr. Bass.
- 1804-1806 The Missouri explored to its source by Captains Lewis and Clarke, and the origin and source of the Columbia ascertained.
- 1819 Barrows' Straits discovered by Lieut. Parry, who penetrated as far as Melville Island, in latitude 74 degrees 26 minutes north, and longitude 113 degrees 47 minutes west.
New South Shetland discovered by Mr. Smith, of the brig William, bound to Valparaiso.
- 1819-1822 North America, the northern limits of, determined by Captain Franklin, from the mouth of Coppermine River to Cape Turnagain.
- 1821 Asia, the northern limits of, determined by Baron Wrangle.
- 1825-1826 North America. Franklin's second expedition, in which the coast between the mouths of the Coppermine and McKenzie rivers, and the coast from the mouth of the latter to 149

- 1825 degrees 30 minutes west longitude, were discovered.
- 1827 North America. In August of this year Capt. Beechey, in H. M. S. Blossom, discovered the coast from Icy Cape to Point Barrow, leaving about 140 miles of coast unexplored between this point and Point Beechy. Point Barrow is 150 degrees 30 minutes west longitude.
- 1829-1833 North America. Northwest passage; discoveries of Capt. Ross, October 18, 1833.
- 1830 The Niger, termination of, discovered by Richard and John Lander, November 18.
- 1838 Arctic discoveries by Dease and Simpson.
- 1849 Livingstone and friends trace the river Zoaga, Africa.
- 1855 Livingstone discovers Victoria Falls, Africa.
- 1856-1859 Du Chaillu explores equatorial Africa.
- 1857 Captain Burton crosses equatorial Africa.
- 1858 Captain Speake discovers Victoria Nyanza.
- 1876 Cameron crosses the continent of Africa.
- British Arctic expedition within 1,000 miles of the North Pole.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE FED- ERAL CONSTITUTION.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION.—1789 TO 1797.

President, George Washington.

Vice-President, John Adams.

Secretaries of State, Thomas Jefferson, till January 2, 1794; Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, till December 10, 1795; Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts.

Secretaries of Treasury, Alexander Hamilton till February 3, 1795; Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut.

Secretaries of War, Henry Knox, of Massachusetts till January 2, 1795; Timothy Pickering till January 27, 1796; James McHenry, of Maryland.

Postmasters General, Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, till November 7, 1794; Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts, till February 25, 1795; Joseph Habersham, of Georgia.

Attorneys General, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, till January 27, 1794; William Bradford, of Pennsylvania, till December 10, 1795; Charles Lee, of Virginia.

No navy department.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION.—1797 TO 1801.

President, John Adams.

Vice-President, Thomas Jefferson.

Secretaries of State, Timothy Pickering, till May 13, 1800; John Marshall, of Virginia.

Secretaries of Treasury, Oliver Wolcott till December 31, 1800; Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts.

Secretaries of War, James McHenry, till May 13, 1800; Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, till February 3, 1801; Roger Griswold, of Connecticut.

Secretaries of the Navy, George Cabot, of Massachusetts, (deceased); Benjamine Stoddard, of Massachusetts, from May 12, 1798.

Postmaster General, Joseph Habersham.

Attorney General, Charles Lee.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION.—1805 TO 1809.

President, Thomas Jefferson.

Vice-President, Aaron Burr, of New York, first term;
George Clinton, of New York, second term.

Secretary of State, James Madison, of Virginia.

Secretaries of Treasury, Samuel Dexter, till January 26, 1802; Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of War, Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts.

Secretaries of the Navy, Benjamine Stoddard, till January 26, 1802; Robert Smith, of Maryland, till March 2, 1805; Jacob Crownshield, of Massachusetts.

Postmasters General, Joseph Habersham, till January 26, 1802, Gideon Granger, of Connecticut.

Attorneys General, Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, first term; Robert Smith, of Maryland, till January 17, 1806; John Breckenridge, of Kentucky, till January 20, 1807; Cæsar A. Rodney, of Delaware.

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION.—1809 TO 1817.

President, James Madison. of Virginia.

Vice-Presidents, George Clinton, of New York, first term, died April 2, 1812; Elbridge Gerry, of New York, second term, died November 23, 1813.

Secretaries of State, Robert Smith, of Maryland, till April 2, 1811; James Monroe, of Virginia.

Secretaries of Treasury, Albert Gallatin, of Massachusetts, till February 9, 1814; George Campbell, of Tennessee, till October 6, 1814; Alexander J. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.

Secretaries of War, William Eustis, of Massachusetts, till January 13, 1813; John Armstrong, of New York, till September 27, 1814; James Monroe, of Virginia, acting till March 3, 1815; William Crawford of Georgia.

Secretaries of Navy, Paul Hamilton, of South Carolina, till January 12, 1813; William Jones, of Pennsylvania, till December 17, 1814; Benjamin W. Crownshield, of Massachusetts.

Postmasters General, Gideon Granger, till March 17, 1814; Return J. Meigs, of Ohio.

Attorneys General, Cæsar A. Rodney, of Connecticut, till December 11, 1811; William Pickney, of Maryland, till February 10, 1814; Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.

FIFTH ADMINISTRATION.—1817 TO 1825.

President, James Monroe, of Virginia.

Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.

Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of Treasury, William H. Crawford, of Georgia.

Secretaries of War, Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, (declined); George Graham, of Virginia, from April 7, 1817, to October 8, 1817; John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

Secretaries of Navy, Benjamin W. Crownshield, of Massachusetts, continued till November 9, 1818; Smith Thompson, of New York, till September 1, 1823; John Rodgers, of Massachusetts, till September 16, 1823; Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey.

Postmasters General, Return J. Meigs, of Connecticut, till June 26, 1823; John McLean, of Ohio.

Attorneys General, Richard Rush, till November 13, 1817; William Wirt, of Virginia.

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION.—1825 TO 1829.

President, John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.

Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

Secretary of State, Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

Secretary of Treasury, Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.

Secretaries of War, James Barbour, of Virginia, till May 26, 1828; Peter B. Porter, of New York.

Secretary of Navy, Samuel L. Southard, of Connecticut.

Postmaster General, John McLean continued.

Attorney General, William Wirt continued.

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.—1829 TO 1837.

President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.

Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, first term (resigned December 28, 1832), Martin Van Buren, of New York, second term.

Secretary of State, Martin Van Buren, of New York, till May 24, 1831; Edward Livingstone, of Louisiana, till March 29, 1833; Louis McLane, of Delaware, till June 27, 1834; John Forsyth, of Georgia.

Secretaries of Treasury, Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, till August 8, 1831; Louis McLane, of

Delaware, till May 29, 1833; William J. Duane, of Pennsylvania, till September 3, 1833; Roger B. Taney, of Maryland (not confirmed); Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, from June 27, 1834, to March 4, 1837.

Secretaries of War, John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, till August 1, 1831; Lewis Cass, of Michigan.

Secretaries of Navy, John Branch, of North Carolina, March 9, 1829, till May 30, 1834; Malone Dickerson, of New Jersey.

Postmasters General (first recognized as members of the Cabinet), William T. Barry, of Kentucky, from March 9, 1829, till May 1, 1835; Amos Kendall, of Kentucky, from 1, 1835, to March 4, 1837.

Attorneys General, John McP. Berrien, of Georgia, from March 9, 1829, till July 20, 1831; Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, from July 20, 1831, till March 4, 1833; Benjamin F. Butler, of New York.

EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION.—1837 TO 1841.

President, Martin Van Buren, of New York.

Vice President, Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.

Secretary of State, John Forsyth, of Kentucky.

Secretary of Treasury, Levi Woodbury, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of War, Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina.

Secretaries of Navy, Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, from June 30, 1834, till June 25, 1838; James K. Paulding, of New York.

Postmasters General, Amos Kendall, of Kentucky, till May 18, 1840; John M. Niles, of Connecticut, from May 25, 1840, till March 4, 1841.

Attorneys General, Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, till July 4, 1838; Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, from July 5, 1838, till January 10, 1840; Henry D. Gilpin, of Pennsylvania, from January 11, 1840, till March 4, 1841.

NINTH ADMINISTRATION.—1841 TO 1845.

President, William Henry Harrison, of Ohio; died 4th of April, 1841.

Vice President, John Tyler, of Virginia (became President on the death of Harrison).

Secretaries of State, Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, from March 5, 1841, till May 9, 1843; Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina (died June 20, 1843); Abel P. Upshur, of Virginia, from July 24, 1843, till February 28, 1844 (killed by the bursting of a cannon); John Nelson, of Maryland, acting till March 6, 1844; John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, from March 6, 1844, till March 6, 1845.

Secretaries of Treasury, Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, from March 5, 1841, till September 11, 1841; Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, from September 13, 1841, till March 1, 1843; Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, not confirmed; John C. Spencer, of New York, from March 3, 1843, till June 5, 1844; George W. Bibb, of Kentucky, from June 15, 1844, till March 6, 1845.

Secretaries of War, John Bell, of Tennessee, from March 5, 1841, till September 11, 1841; John McLean, of Ohio, declined; John C. Spencer, of New York, from October 12, 1841, till March 8, 1843; James M. Porter, of Pennsylvania (not confirmed); William

Williams, of Pennsylvania, from February 15, 1844, till June 15, 1844; George M. Bibb, of Massachusetts, from June 15, 1844, till March 6, 1845.

Secretaries of Navy, George E. Badger, of North Carolina, from March 5, 1841, till September 11, 1841; Abel P. Upshur, of Virginia, from September 13, 1841, till July 24, 1843; Thomas W. Gilmore, of Virginia, from February 24, 1843, till February 28, 1844; John Y. Mason, of Virginia, from March 14, 1844, till March 4, 1845.

Postmasters General, Francis Granger, of New York, from March 6, 1841, till September 12, 1841; Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, from September 13, 1841, till March 6, 1845.

Attorneys General, John C. Crittenden, of Kentucky, from March 5, 1841, till September 11, 1841; Hugh S. Legare from September 13, 1841, till July 1, 1843; John Nelson from July 1, 1843, till March 6, 1845.

TENTH ADMINISTRATION—1845 TO 1848.

President, James K. Polk, of Tennessee.

Vice-President, George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of State, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of Treasury, Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi.

Secretary of War, William L. Marcy, of New York.

Secretaries of Navy, George Bancroft, of Massachusetts, from March 10, 1845, till September 9, 1846; John Y. Mason, of Virginia, from September 14, 1846, till March 8, 1849.

Postmaster General, Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, from March 6, 1845, till March 8, 1849.

Attorneys General, John Y. Mason, of Virginia, from March 6, 1845, till October 17, 1846; Nathan Clifford, of Maine, from October 17 till June 21, 1848; Isaac Toucy, of Connecticut, from June 21, 1848, till March 8, 1849.

ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.—1849 TO 1853.

President, Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana (died July 9, 1850).

Vice-President, Millard Filmore, of New York. Vice-President Millard Filmore, of New York, became President on the death of Taylor.

Secretaries of State, John M. Clayton, of Delaware, from March 7, 1849, till July 10, 1850; Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, from July 22, 1850, till October 24, 1852; Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, from November 6, 1852, till March 7, 1853.

Secretaries of Treasury, William M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, from March 8, 1849, till July 10, 1850; Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, from July 23, 1850, till March 7, 1853.

Secretaries of War, George W. Crawford, of Georgia, from March 8, 1849, till July 10, 1850; Charles M. Conrad, from August 15, 1850, till March 1, 1853.

Secretaries of Navy, William B. Preston, from March 8, 1849, till July 22, 1850; William A. Graham, of North Carolina, from July 22, 1850, till July 22, 1852; John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, from July 22, 1852, till March 7, 1853.

Secretaries of Interior (a new office), Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, from March 8, 1849, till July 10, 1850; James A. Pierce, of Maryland, from July 10, 1850, till August 15, 1850; T. McKennan, of Pennsylvania (died); Alex. H. Stuart, from September 12, 1850, till March 7, 1853.

Postmasters General, Jacob Collamer, of Vermont, till July 10, 1850; Nathan K. Hall, of New York, from July 23, 1850, till August 31, 1852; Samuel D. Hubbard, of Connecticut.

Attorneys General, Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, till July 10, 1850; John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, from July 22 till March 7, 1853.

TWELFTH ADMINISTRATION—1853 TO 1857.

President, Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.

Vice-President, William R. King, of Alabama (died April 18, 1853).

Secretary of State, William Marcy, of New York.

Secretary of Treasury, James Guthery, of Kentucky.

Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

Secretary of Navy, James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina.

Secretary of Interior, Robert McClellan, of Michigan.

Postmaster General, James Campbell, of Pennsylvania.

Attorney General, Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts.

THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION—1857 TO 1861.

President, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.

Vice-President, John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky.

Secretaries of State, Lewis Cass, of Michigan (resigned December 14, 1860); Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, from December 17, 1860, till March 4, 1861.

Secretaries of Treasury, Howell Cobb, of Georgia (resigned December 10, 1860); Phil. H. Thomas, of Maryland, from December 12, 1860, till January 11, 1861 (resigned); John A. Dix, of New York, from January 11, 1861, till March 7, 1861.

Secretaries of War, John B. Floyd, of Virginia (resigned December 29, 1860); Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, from January 18, 1861, till March 5, 1861.

Secretary of Navy, Isaac Toucy, of Connecticut.

Secretary of Interior, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi (resigned January 8, 1861).

Postmasters General, Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee (died March 8, 1859); Joseph Holt, from March 14, 1859, till February 12, 1861; Horatio King, of Maine, from February 12, 1861, till March 5, 1861.

Attorneys General, Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, from March 6, 1857, till December 20, 1860; Edwin M. Stanton, of Ohio, from December 20, 1860, till March 5, 1861.

FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH ADMINISTRATIONS—
1861 TO 1869.

Presidents, Abraham Lincoln, assassinated April 15, 1865; Andrew Johnson, on the death of Lincoln.

Vice-Presidents, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, first term; Andrew Johnson, second term, until April 15, 1865.

Secretary of State, William H. Seward, of New York.

Secretaries of Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, till June 30, 1864; William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, from July 1, 1864, till March 7, 1865; Hugh McCulloch, of Indiana, from March 7, 1865, till March 11, 1869.

Secretaries of War, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, from March 5, 1861, till January 15, 1862; Edwin M. Stanton, of Ohio, from January 15, 1862, suspended August 12, 1867; General U. S. Grant (acting) till January 13, 1868; Edwin M. Stanton resigned May 26, 1868; General J. M. Schofield, of Missouri, from May 28, 1868, till March 11, 1869.

Secretary of Navy, Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.

Secretaries of the Interior, Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, from March 5, 1861, till January 8, 1863; John P. Usher, of Indiana, from January 8, 1863, till April 15, 1865; James Harlan, of Iowa, from May 15, 1865, till July 27, 1866; Orville H. Browning, of Illinois, from July 27, 1866, till March 6, 1869.

Postmasters General, Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, from March 5, 1861, till September 24, 1864; William Dennison, of Ohio, from September 24, 1864, till July 25, 1866; Alexander W. Randall, of Wisconsin, from July 25, 1866, till March 5, 1869.

Attorneys General, Edward Bates, of Missouri, from March 5, 1861, till June 22, 1863; Titian J. Coffee, ad-interim, from June 22, 1863, till December 2, 1864; James Speed, of Kentucky, from December 2, 1864,

till July 23, 1866; Henry Stanbury, from July 23, 1866, till July 15, 1868; William M. Evarts, of New York, from July 15, 1868; till March 5, 1869.

SIXTEENTH ADMINISTRATION—1869 TO 1877.

President, Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.

Vice-Presidents, Schuyler Colfax, first term; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, second term (died November 22, 1875).

Secretaries of State, E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, till March 11, 1869; Hamilton Fish, of New York, from March 11, 1869, till March 12, 1877.

Secretaries of Treasury, Alex. T. Stewart, of New York (ineligible); George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, from March 11, 1869, till March 17, 1873; Wm. A. Richardson, of Massachusetts, from March 17, 1873, till June 4, 1874; Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, from June 4, 1874, till July 7, 1876; Lot M. Morrill, from July 7, 1876, till March 8, 1877.

Secretaries of War, John A. Rollins, of Illinois (died September 6, 1869); William T. Sherman, of Ohio, from September 9, 1869, till October 25, 1869; William W. Belknap, of Iowa, from October 25, 1869, till March 8, 1876; Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, from March 8, 1876, till May 22, 1876; J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, from May 22, 1876, till March 12, 1877.

Secretaries of Navy, Adolph E. Borie, from March 5, 1869, till June 25, 1869; George M. Robeson, of New Jersey, from June 25, 1869, till March 12, 1877.

Secretaries of Interior, Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, from March 5, 1869, till November 1, 1870; Columbus De-

lano, of Ohio, from November 1, 1870, till October 19, 1875; Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, from October 19, 1875, till March 12, 1877.

Postmasters General, J. A. J. Creswell, of Maryland, from March 5, 1869, till July 7, 1874; James W. Marshall, of Connecticut, from July 7, 1874, till August 24, 1874; Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, from August 24, 1874, till July 12, 1876; Thomas L. James, from July 12, 1876, till March 12, 1877.

Attorneys General, E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, till June 23, 1870; Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, from June 23, 1870, till December 14, 1871; George H. Williams, of Oregon, from December 14, 1871, till April 26, 1875; Edward Pierpont, of New York, from April 26, 1875, till May 22, 1876; Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, from May 22, 1876, till March 12, 1877.

SEVENTEENTH ADMINISTRATION—1877 TO 1881.

President, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.

Vice-President, William A. Wheeler, of New York.

Secretary of State, William M. Evarts, of New York.

Secretary of Treasury, John Sherman of Ohio, from March 8, 1877, till June 5, 1881.

Secretaries of War, George W. McCrary, of Iowa, from March 12, 1877, till December 10, 1879; Alexander Ramsey, from December 10, 1879, till March 5, 1881.

Secretary of Navy, Richard M. Thompson, of Indiana, from March 12, 1877, till January 6, 1881; Nathan Goff, Jr., from January 6, 1881, till March 5, 1881.

Secretary of Interior, Carl Schurz, of Missouri.

Postmasters General, David M. Key, of Tennessee, from March 12, 1877, till June 2, 1880; Horace Maynard, from June 2, 1880, till March 5, 1881.

Attorney General, Devens, of Massachusetts.

EIGHTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.—1881 TO 1885.

President, James A. Garfield, of Ohio.

Vice-President, Chester A. Arthur, of New York.

Vice-President Chester A. Arthur, of New York, became President on the death of Garfield, assassinated September 20, 1881.

Vice-Presidents *pro tem*, of the Senate, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, from October 10, 1881, till October 13, 1881; David Davis, of Illinois, from October 13, 1881, till March 3, 1883; George E. Edmunds, of Vermont, from March 3, 1883, till March 4, 1885.

Secretaries of State, James G. Blaine, of Maine, from March 5, 1881, till December 12, 1881; T. F. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, from December 12, 1881, till March 6, 1885.

Secretaries of Treasury, William Windom, of Minnesota, from March 5, 1881, till October 27, 1881; Charles J. Folger, of New York, from October 27, 1881, till September 24, 1884; Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, from September 24, 1884, till October 28, 1884; Hugh McCulloch, from October 28, 1884, till March 6, 1885.

Secretary of War, Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois.

Secretaries of Navy, William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, from March 5, 1881, till April 1, 1882; William E. Chandler, from April 1, 1882, till March 6, 1885

Secretaries of Interior, Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, from March 5, 1881, till April 6, 1882; Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, from April 6, 1882, till March 6, 1885.

Postmasters General, Thomas L. James, of New York, from March 5, 1881, till December 20, 1881; Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, from December 20, 1881, till April 3, 1883; Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, from April 3, 1883, till October 14, 1884; Frank Hatton, of Iowa.

Attorney General, Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, from March 5, 1881, till December 19, 1881; Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania.

NINETEENTH ADMINISTRATION—1885.

President, Grover Cleveland, of New York.

Vice-President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana (died December 7, 1885).

Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware.

Secretary of Treasury, Daniel P. Manning, of New York.

Secretary of War, Wm. Endicott, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of Navy, William C. Whitney, of New York.

Secretary of Interior, Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.

Postmaster General, W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin.

Attorney General, Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas.

NAVY YARDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York.
2. Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
3. Gosport Navy Yard, near Norfolk, Virginia.
4. Kittery Navy Yard, opposite Portsmouth, N. H.
5. League Island Navy Yard, seven miles below Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
6. Mare Island Navy Yard, near San Francisco.
7. New London Naval Station (unfinished).
8. Pensacola Navy Yard, Pensacola, Florida.
9. Washington City Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

COLORED TROOPS IN U. S. ARMY DURING THE WAR.

	NUMBER.
Louisiana -----	24,052
Kentucky -----	23,703
Tennessee -----	20,133
Mississippi -----	17,869
Maryland -----	8,718
Pennsylvania -----	8,612
Missouri -----	8,344
Virginia -----	5,723
Arkansas -----	5,526
South Carolina -----	5,462
Ohio -----	5,092
North Carolina -----	5,035
Alabama -----	4,969
New York -----	4,125
Massachusetts -----	3,966
Georgia -----	3,486

District of Columbia -----	3,269
Kansas -----	2,080
Rhode Island -----	1,837
Illinois -----	1,811
Connecticut -----	1,764
Indiana -----	1,597
Michigan -----	1,387
New Jersey -----	1,185
Florida -----	1,044
Delaware -----	954
At Large -----	733
Iowa -----	440
West Virginia -----	196
Wisconsin -----	155
New Hampshire -----	125
Vermont -----	120
Maine -----	104
Minnesota -----	104
Colorado -----	95
Texas -----	47
Officers -----	7,122
Not accounted for -----	5,083
Total -----	<hr/> 186,017

ENGLAND BEFORE THE CONQUEST.

In the ancient times, nearly two thousand years ago, when Rome was a republic, England was a desolate waste of land, covered with swamps and forests. It was inhabited by a savage people, who dressed in the skins of beasts, and stained their bodies with colored

earths and juices of plants. They lived in huts rudely constructed of willow sticks and mud which were erected in little clusters here and there over the country. These clusters were called towns, and they were generally situated upon small clearings in tracts of woody land, and were surrounded by a trench, and a low wall made of mud and the trunks of trees, which served for defense in time of war. These barbarians went by the name of Britons. They were divided into forty tribes, each commanded by its own king; and these tribes were constantly at war with each other. They made swords of copper mixed with tin, and light shields, short, pointed daggers, and spears, with which weapons they always fought. They were very fond of horses, of which they made great use in battle, with their war chariots, for which they have ever been celebrated in history.

The Britons had a strange and terrible religion, called the religion of the Druids. Most of its ceremonies were kept secret by the priests, who were called Druids. They sacrificed human beings on their altars and burned them in their huts. They met together in dark woods, and there instructed in their mysterious arts young men who came to them as pupils. They built great temples and altars of huge stones, open to the sky, some of which are yet remaining.

UNDER THE ROMANS FROM BEFORE CHRIST TO A. D. 449.

Such was the condition of the ancient Britons fifty-five years before Christ, when the Romans, under their

great general, Julius Cæsar, were masters of all the rest of the known world. Cæsar had then just conquered Gaul, and tempted by the rich pearls and tin mines, for which the island was famous, he came over with his ships and soldiers, and made the first conquest of Briton. He soon, however, accepted proposals of peace, and went away; but the next spring he returned from Italy, and laid waste the country in every direction. He again made peace, and went away with all his remaining ships and men. The Britons then had peace for nearly one hundred years.

The Emperor Claudius came in the year A. D. 43, and conquered it over again. It was during this reign that Caractacus, a patriot Briton, made the first attempt to free his country from the Roman yoke. After a conflict of nine years, he was taken prisoner and carried to Rome; but his noble manner, dignified endurance of distress, so touched the Roman people, who thronged the streets to see him, that he was released and restored to freedom.

In the year 61, during the reign of Nero, Sactonius Paulinus landed on the Island of Anglesea and destroyed the sacred groves and altars of the Druids, and burned them in their little mud houses.

In the year 78 Julius Agracola took possession of the country, established the Roman power in Briton, founded the arts of peace, and made the people happy and civilized. He also delivered the Britons from the fierce incursions of the Picts and Scots, and helped them to erect a great wall of separation across the island between the Tyne and Solway. This, however, did not answer the purpose, and another wall was built by

Hadrian in the year 138, between the Friths of Clyde and Forth. The Emperor Severus in leading an army against the northern barbarians in the year 207, found those earthen walls in a state of decay. He then erected a stone wall, which is known in history as the walls of Severus. The Romans remained masters of Briton for nearly four hundred years.

ENGLAND UNDER THE SAXONS, A. D. 449, TO A. D. 827.

No sooner had the Romans left Briton than the marauding Scots poured in upon the defenseless Britons, who, not knowing what better to do in their distress, applied for assistance to the Saxons, a people of North Germany. The Saxons accordingly came across the channel, between six and seven thousand of them, under the command of two brothers, named Hengist and Horsa, in the year 449. They speedily routed the Scots, but rewarded themselves by taking possession of the country. They were followed by other German tribes; the Saxon tongue became the national language, and the native Britons fled to Wales, Cornwall, and the coast of France.

After the death of Hengist in the year 488, the Saxons poured in upon Briton faster than ever, and it was in opposing these tribes that the famous Arthur, king of Briton, won his great renown.

But the natives in turn were all overpowered or expelled, and the land was divided into seven small kingdoms, each governed by a Saxon tyrant. This

period is called the Saxon Heptarchy. The kingdom of Kent was founded by Hengist in the year 457.

The kingdom of South Saxony was founded by Ella in the year 490.

The kingdom of West Saxony, or Wessex, was founded by Cerdic in the year 519.

The kingdom of East Saxony was founded by Ercenwin in the year 527.

The kingdom of Northumbria was founded by Ida in the year 547.

The kingdom of East Anglia was founded by Uffa in the year 575.

The kingdom of Mercia was founded by Cridda in the year 582.

Those seven kings did not at all times reign in perfect harmony, but, on the contrary, distracted the country with perpetual warfare and quarreling.

In the year 596 a monk named Augustine came over from Italy, with forty of his brethren, and converted the two powerful kings of Northumberland and Kent.

A great church was built at Canterbury in the year 604. Sebert, king of Essex, became a proselyte.

The University of Cambridge was founded in the year 664. Soon after this, the whole of Britain embraced Christianity, and the seven kingdoms were united into one by the conquests of Egbert of Wessex, receiving the collective name of England.

Winchester was at that time the capital of the country.

UNDER THE ANGLO-SAXONS, A. D. 827 TO
1013

Egbert began to reign A. D. 827, and died 836. Scarcely had peace been established in the kingdom when a horde of savage warriors, called Danes, who dwelt on the shores of the Baltic Sea, landed on the coasts, but was routed on the coast of Devon, and forced to fly back to their ships for safety, only to return again about once a year. Egbert had a prosperous reign, only troubled by invaders. He was buried at Winchester.

Ethelwolf, the eldest son of Egbert, began to reign A. D. 836, and died 857. The Danes made themselves a terror to England. They plundered the country and carried off many of the inhabitants for slaves.

In the year 851 the Danes burned the cities of London, Rochester and Canterbury.

At length the Britons were roused to action, and defeated the Danes. The king was buried at Steyning, in Sussex.

Ethelbald began to reign A. D. 857, and died 860. Ethelwolf left four sons, Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred and Alfred. He was succeeded by Ethelbald, whose reign was brief, unimportant and vicious.

Ethelbert began to reign A. D. 860 and died 866. Ethelbald was succeeded by his brother, Ethelbert, who reigned six years. The Danes laid waste the whole country of Kent, and established themselves on the Isle of Thanet.

Ethelred began to reign A. D. 866, and died 872. Ethelbert was succeeded by Ethelred, a brave soldier, whose reign was one long scene of valiant warfare with the Danes. He fought nine pitched battles in one year with the enemies of his country. He was assisted by his brother, Prince Alfred, afterwards illustrious as King Alfred the Great. Prince Alfred was the first earl created in England. In this reign the invaders penetrated into Mercia and took up their winter quarters at Nottingham, whither the king instantly marched to dislodge them. A great battle ensued, in which Ethelred was killed, leaving Alfred the inheritance of a kingdom which had declined into an almost hopeless condition of weakness and distress.

Alfred the Great began to reign A. D. 872, and died 901. Alfred the Great was just twenty-two years old when he ascended the throne of England, and for the first eight years of his reign he was engaged in an uninterrupted and disastrous warfare with the Danes. They at one time made themselves masters of the kingdom, so that Alfred was obliged to assume many humble disguises and hide himself in the woods and in the cottages of his peasant subjects. In Somersetshire he found friends and assistance, built a strong fort, assembled an army and once more took the field against the Danes. Assuming the disguise of a wandering harper, he then penetrated to the enemy's camp, judged of the most favorable manner of attack, brought his soldiers unexpectedly upon them, and achieved a great victory. Many years of peace

ensued. The king put in most of his time in improving his country and in trying to make his people happy.

The king formed new laws; encouraged the cultivation of the arts and sciences; established regular militia; instructed the English in the art of navigation. He was the first monarch who made England a naval power. He was the hero of fifty-six battles. He established the system of trial by jury, and founded the University at Oxford. After twelve years of peace, the Danes again invaded the coasts. They came under the command of Hastings, their sea king, with a fleet of three hundred and thirty-one ships, and landed on the coast of Kent, making Appledore their headquarters. The king defeated the Danes, and took the wife and family of Hastings prisoners; but the king, with his general moderation, restored them to the Danish chief, on condition that he and all his followers should leave the country. King Alfred was buried at Winchester A. D. 901, and he has left behind him the most honorable reputation for learning, courage, wisdom, and generosity, of any English sovereign.

Edward the Elder, began to reign A. D. 901, and died 925. He was the second son of Alfred the Great, and succeeded his father to the crown. He invaded Wales and added to the endowments of the Cambridge University. He gradually extended his power over the whole of England, and so the seven kingdoms were finally united in one. The king died leaving a large family.

Athelston began to reign A. D. 925, and died 941. King Athelston had not been many years established

on his father's throne when a great league was formed against him by the Danes, Scots, and other nations. They were defeated and six of the kings, his enemies, were slain. This monarch caused the Bible to be translated into the Saxon language, and presented a copy to every church throughout the kingdom. The king was buried at Malmesbury, Wilts.

Edmund I began to reign A. D. 941, and died 947. King Athelston was followed by his brother Edmund, a youth of eighteen years of age, whose first act was to subdue the Danes gathered together under the command of Anlap. He was killed by a robber.

King Edred succeeded his brother, King Edmund, and began to reign A. D. 947, and died 955. King Edred built Glastonbury Abbey, and was entirely ruled by the abbot, Dunstan. Dunstan was in fact, the virtual king of England. King Edred was buried at Winchester.

Edway succeeded his uncle to the throne of England, and began to reign 955 and died 959. He was very profligate and careless. He married the Princess Elgiva, a lady of great beauty, but of near relationship to himself. Dunstan succeeded in uniting the priesthood against him on the account of his marriage. The king was compelled to divorce his wife, and she was murdered by barbarous cruelty by her enemies. The king died of grief.

Edgar, surnamed Peaceable, next ascended the throne. He was elected, and consequently governed by the Monks. He built many monasteries, and increased the navy to three hundred and sixty ships.

The king caused his barge to be rowed by eight princes along the River Dee.

Edward II began to reign A. D. 975, and died 979. This unfortunate monarch, commonly called the Martyr, whose reign promised to be happy and judicious, was stabbed by order of his step-mother, Elfrida, while drinking a cup of wine at the gate of Corfre Castle, in Dorsetshire. He was succeeded by his half-brother, Ethelred, the son of Elfrida.

Ethelred II began the reign A. D. 978, and died 1016. In this reign the Danes again flocked to the coasts, and the king was weak enough to buy them off with a money tribute. He to pay the debt levied a tax on his subjects. This was the first tax known to be levied in the history of the country. Soon this did not satisfy them, and the king formed a cowardly plan to massacre all the Danes in the kingdom, instead of meeting them in fair battle. This disgraceful slaughter took place on the 13th of November, A. D. 1002, and was revenged by a great invasion of the enemy. They sailed for Denmark under the command of Sweyn, their king, who after a protracted struggle of eleven years, put Ethelred to flight, and ascended the English throne A. D. 1013.

ENGLAND UNDER THE DANES, A. D. 1013 TO 1041.

Sweyn began to reign A. D. 1013, and died in 1013. Canute began to reign in 1013 and died in 1036. Sweyne died suddenly in a little more than a month after he was proclaimed king of England. The Danes

declared Canute, his son, king, but Ethelred returned and attempted to reign.

A war immediately ensued, which lasted three years, when Ethelred died. The English people then declared Edmund, surnamed Ironside, son of Ethelred II, king; but he and Canute made peace by dividing the kingdom between them. Before Ethelred had reigned one year over his portion, he was murdered at Oxford, and Canute, who was at that time, A. D. 1017, the most powerful monarch in England, became sole king. Having not only conquered England, but the countries of Norway and Sweden, he called himself king of England, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. He banished the children of Ethelred, but married Emma, their mother. The king was buried at Shaftsbury.

Harold began to reign A. D. 1036 and died in 1039 at Oxford. Harold, surnamed Harefoot, from the swiftness with which he ran, was the son of Canute by his first wife.

Hardicanute began to reign A. D. 1039 and died in 1041. Harold was succeeded by his weak and wicked half brother, Hardicanute. He died from intemperance, after a short reign of two years. He was the last representative of the Danish line.

ENGLAND UNDER THE SAXONS, A. D. 1041 TO 1066.

Edward the Confessor began to reign 1041 and died 1066. A Saxon, known as Edward the Confessor, was next chosen. This monarch was famous for his

piety, and married Editha, daughter to Earl Godwin. Having been educated abroad in the court of Normandy, the king had but little affection for the customs of his own country. He showed marked preference for all French laws and habits. He repealed the tax law called *Donegelt*, and he was the first king who touched for the disease known as the king's evil. The king rebuilt Westminster Abbey, and at his death, January 5, 1066, was canonized as a saint by the Roman Catholic Church.

Harold II began to reign and died A. D. 1066. Harold, son of Earl Godwin, was then elected king by the council of the states, but was destined to find a powerful opponent in Duke William of Normandy. This warlike and ambitious prince of France claimed the crown; and, gathering around his standard all the recruits he could muster, landed with sixty thousand men upon the coast of Sussex, and defeated the English in a great battle on October 14, 1066. This battle was rendered still more famous by the death of Harold, and famous to all as the battle of Hastings. Thus ended the Saxon period, which had subsisted with various fortune in England for upwards of six hundred years.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

NORMANS.

William I	-----	1066-1087
William II	-----	1087-1100
Henry I	-----	1100-1135
Stephen	-----	1135-1154

HOUSE OF PLANTAGANET.

Henry II	-----	1154-1189
Richard I	-----	1189-1199
John	-----	1199-1216
Henry III	-----	1216-1272
Edward I	-----	1272-1307
Edward II	-----	1307-1327
Edward III	-----	1327-1377
Richard II	-----	1377-1399

HOUSE OF LANCASTER AND YORK.

Henry IV	-----	1399-1413
Henry V	-----	1413-1422
Henry VI	-----	1422-1461
Edward IV	-----	1461-1483
Edward V	-----	1483-1483
Richard III	-----	1483-1485

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

Henry VII	-----	1485-1509
Henry VIII	-----	1509-1547
Edward VI	-----	1547-1553
Mary	-----	1553-1558
Elizabeth	-----	1558-1603

HOUSE OF STEWART.

James I	-----	1603-1625
Charles I	-----	1625-1649
(The Commonwealth)	-----	
Charles II	-----	1660-1685
James II	-----	1685-1689

HOUSES OF STUART AND NASSAU.

William III	-----1689-1702
Mary II	-----1689-1694
Anne	-----1702-1714

HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

George I	-----1714-1727
George II	-----1727-1760
George III	-----1760-1820
George IV	-----1820-1830
William IV	-----1830-1837
Victoria	-----1837

ANCIENT BATTLES BEFORE CHRIST.

(Those marked *s* were naval).

BATTLES.	VICTORS.	VANQUISHED.	Date.
Atticum <i>s</i>	Octavius	Antony	31
Ægatus <i>s</i>	Romans	Carthagenians	241
Ægospotamos <i>s</i>	Lacadæmonians	Athenian fleet	405
Albia	Gauls	Romans	390
Arabella	Alexander	Darius	331
Asculum	Pyrrhus	Romans	279
Beneventum	Romans	Pyrrhus	275
Cannæ	Hannibal	Romans	216
Carrhae	Parthians	Crassus	53
Carthage	Romans	Carthagenians	146
Caudine Forks	Samnites	Romans	321
Charonea	Phillip	Athenians	338
Clusseum	Romans	Gauls	225
Cranon	Antipater	Greeks	322
Coronea	Boeatians	Athenians	447
Coronea	Agésilas	Athenians	394
Cremesus	Timelion	Carthagenians	339
Cunoxa	Artaxerxes	Cyrus (killed)	401
Cazicus	Alcibiades	Spartans	410
Drepanum <i>s</i>	Carthagenians	Romans	249
Eurymedon <i>s</i>	Greeks	Cimon	466
Gaza	Ptolemy	Demetrius	312
Granicus	Alexander	Darius	334
Halys	Medes and Lydeans	Stopped by an eclipse	585
Ipsus	Seleucus	Antigonus	301
Issus	Alexander	Darius	333
Leuctra	Thebans	Spartans	371
Magnesia	Scipio	Antiochus	190
Montenea	Spartans	Athenians	418
Montenea	Thebes	Epamenondas (killed)	362
Marathon	Greeks	Persians	490
Metaurus	Nero	Hasdrubal	207
Maylae <i>s</i>	Romans	Carthagenians	260
Parorinus	Metellus	Hasdrubal	250
Pharsalea	Cæsar	Pompey	48
Philippi	Octavius and Antony	Brutus and Cassius	42
Platea	Greeks	Pausanius	479
Salamus <i>s</i>	Greeks	Persians	480
Salosia	Macedonians	Spartans	222
Sentenum	Romans	Samnites	295
Thapsus	Cæsar	Pompey	46
Thebes	Alexander	Thebans	335
Thermopylae	Leonidas	Xerxes	480
Thrasymenes	Hannibal	Romans	217
Ticinus	Hannibal	Romans	218
Torone	Athenians	Spartans	422
Volci	Athenians	Romans	379
Zama	Scipio	Hannibal	202
Zela	Cæsar	Pharnaces	47

ENGLISH, IRISH AND SCOTCH BATTLES, A. D.

ROMAN INVASION.

BATTLES.	VICTORS.	VANQUISHED.	Date.
Shropshire -----	Romans -----	Caractacus -----	50
Sunbury -----	Romans -----	Boadicea -----	61

BRITONS AND SAXONS.

BATTLES.	VICTORS.	VANQUISHED.	Date.
Aylesford -----	Britons -----	Saxons -----	455
Crayford -----	Heugist -----	Britons -----	457
Leeds -----	Oswy -----	Penda -----	665

DANISH INVASION.

BATTLES.	VICTORS.	VANQUISHED.	Date.
Ashdown -----	Britons -----	Danes -----	871
Bury -----	Edward -----	Danes -----	905
Charmouth -----	Danes -----	Ethelwolf -----	840
Clontarf (Ireland) -----	Brain Boriohme -----	Danes -----	1014
Etheardon -----	Alfred -----	Danes -----	878
Hengestdown -----	Egbert -----	Danes -----	835
Wilton -----	Danes -----	Alfred -----	872

NORMAN INVASION.

BATTLES.	VICTORS.	VANQUISHED.	Date.
Hastings -----	William -----	Harold -----	1066

SCOTTISH INVASION.

BATTLES.	VICTORS.	VANQUISHED.	Date.
Alnwich -----	Britons -----	Malcom (killed) -----	1093
Dunsinane -----	Britons -----	Macbeth (killed) -----	1056
Langside -----	Earl Murray -----	Mary, May 13 -----	1658
Dupplen -----	Edward Baliol -----	Mar, August 11 -----	1332

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH.

BATTLES.	VICTORS.	VANQUISHED.	Date.
Bannockburn -----	Bruce -----	English -----	1314
Cambuskenneth -----	Wallace -----	English -----	1297
Falkirk -----	English -----	Wallace -----	1298
Flodden -----	English -----	Scots -----	1515
Halledon -----	Edward III. -----	Scots -----	1333
Northalerton -----	English -----	Scots -----	1138
Otterburn -----	Scots -----	English -----	1358
Solway Moss -----	English -----	Scots -----	1542

BETWEEN THE KINGS AND NOBLES.

BATTLES.	VICTORS.	VANQUISHED.	Date.
Evesham -----	Barons -----	Kings -----	1264
Lincoln -----	Earl Gloucester -----	Stephen -----	1141
Lincoln -----	English -----	French and Barons -----	1217
Shrewsbury -----	Henry IV. -----	Percey and Nobles -----	1403
Boroughbridge -----	Edward II. -----	Barons -----	1322

BATTLES OF THE WAR OF THE ROSES.

BATTLES.	VICTORS.	VANQUISHED.	Date.
St. Albans -----	Yorkists -----	Lancasterians -----	1455
Bloreheath -----	Yorkists -----	Lancasterians -----	1459
Northampton -----	Yorkists -----	Lancasterians -----	1460
Wakefield -----	Lancasterians -----	Yorkists -----	1460
St. Albans -----	Lancasterians -----	Yorkists -----	1461
Hexam -----	Yorkists -----	Lancasterians -----	1464
Tewksbury -----	Yorkists -----	Lancasterians -----	1471

CIVIL WAR—CROMWELL.

BATTLES.	VICTORS.	VANQUISHED.	Date.
Worcester -----	Rupert -----	-----, September 23 -----	1642
Edgehill -----	Issue doubtful -----	October 25 -----	1642
Chalgrove -----	Skirmish -----	Hampden, killed June 18 -----	1643
Branham Moor -----	Royalists -----	Fairfax, March 29 -----	1643
Landsdown -----	Royalists -----	-----, July 5 -----	1643
Marston Moor -----	Cromwell -----	Rupert, July 26 -----	1644
Nasbey -----	Cromwell -----	Charles I., June 14 -----	1645
Preston -----	Cromwell -----	Royalists, Aug. 17 -----	1645
Drogheda (Ireland) -----	Cromwell -----	September 12 -----	1649
Dunbar, Scotland -----	Cromwell -----	Scots, September 3 -----	1650
Worcester -----	Cromwell -----	-----, September 3 -----	1661

WAR WITH SCOTCH COVENANTERS.

BATTLES.	VICTORS.	VANQUISHED.	Date.
Drumclog	Scots	Clavehouse, June 1	1679
Bothwell Brigg	Monmouth	Covenanters, June	1679

WILLIAM OF ORANGE.

BATTLES.	VICTORS.	VANQUISHED.	Date.
Killiecrance	Highlanders	William, July 27	1689
Newton Butler	William	James II, July 30	1689
Boyne	William	James II, July 1	1690
Aughrim	English	Irish, July 12	1691

SCOTCH REBELLION.

BATTLES.	VICTORS.	VANQUISHED.	Date.
Preston Pans	Scotch	English, September 1	1745
Clifton Moor	English	Scotch, December 18	1745
Falkirk	Scotch	English, January 17	1746
Culloden	English	Scotch, April 16	1746

IRISH REBELLION.

BATTLES.	VICTORS.	VANQUISHED.	Date.
Kelculen	Irish	English, May 23	1798
Noas	English	Irish, May 24	1798
Tara	English	Irish, May 26	1798
Oulart	Irish	English, May 27	1798
Gorey	Irish	English, June 4	1798
Aiklow	English	Irish, June 10	1798
Ballynohinch	English	Irish, June 13	1798
Vinegar Hill	English	Irish, June 21	1798
Ballinamuck	English	Irish, September 8	1798

THE REIGN OF GEORGE III, OF THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

1. George III. This great monarch ascended the throne of England fifteen years before the Revolutionary war and died five years after the close of the war of 1812. He ascended the throne of England at a period when her arms abroad and the progress of her wealth and civilization at home had rendered the position of the monarch one of the most enviable and illustrious in the whole world. The first remarkable event in this reign was the declaration of war between England and Spain, in 1762. Altogether this was one of the most glorious wars ever carried on in any age by any people. In the course of seven years were won twelve great battles by land and sea. Twenty-five islands, nine fortified cities and forty forts and castles were taken; a hundred ships of war were captured, and more than \$60,000,000 were acquired as plunder. France and Spain at length became anxious to terminate a war which had been so disastrous to them, and a general treaty of peace was concluded at Paris on the 16th of February, 1763.

2. Soon after the peace of Paris, serious troubles arose between Great Britain and her North American colonies. England had incurred an immense debt by the late war with France, and parliament determined that, as the war had been waged chiefly on account of the colonies, the colonies should bear their share of the expenses. They accordingly resorted to means of taxation. In 1765 the stamp act was passed. By this act, all business papers and certificates, as well as newspapers, required a stamp similar to that already used in

Great Britain. The passage of this act roused the colonies to resistance, and a colonial congress was called, which met on the 7th of October, 1765. They published a "Declaration of Rights and Liberties," on the 19th of the same month, in which they denied the right of parliament to impose taxes upon the colonies without their own consent, given personally or by their representatives.

3. In 1766 the stamp act was repealed, but in the following year an act was passed by parliament imposing a duty upon tea and other imports into the colonies. The passage of this act led to still more determined resistance on the part of the colonies, and the tea sent from England was thrown overboard by an enraged populace in Boston, and either destroyed or sent back in other places.

4. To enforce commercial rule of England her fleet upon the American coast was turned into a revenue squadron, and a standing army was sent out to enforce obedience. Still the colonies would not yield and a war was inevitable. On the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, a force of eight hundred English troops was sent from Boston to Concord to seize some military stores. A battle ensued at Lexington, in which the English lost, during their retreat, 273 soldiers, and the Americans lost less than 100. The battle of Bunker Hill followed on the 17th of June, 1775, in which the Americans were compelled to retreat for want of ammunition, after a valiant resistance, in which the advance of the enemy was twice repulsed. The Americans lost 450 men in killed and wounded, and the English more than twice that num-

ber. The news of this battle spread through the colonies, exciting the most determined resistance, and on the 4th of July, 1776, the Continental Congress assembled at Philadelphia declared the colonies to be "free and independent states."

5. Gen. Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the American forces, raised and to be raised, and the war in America was prosecuted with great vigor. In 1778 France formed a treaty with America, and in 1779 Spain acknowledged her independence. Thus war was provoked by these two powers, and in 1781 a third enemy was found in the Dutch. During this year England was carrying on at one time, by sea and land, four great contests—namely, with America, France, Spain and Holland. In America a few towns only on the seaboard had been taken, but the interior was untenable, if not unconquerable. Thousands of troops, hundreds of vessels, millions of treasure had all been lost, and still the Americans would not yield. The war was virtually ended however, in the month of October, 1781, by the surrender of Yorktown by Lord Cornwallis to Gen. George Washington; and in 1783 a treaty of peace was made, acknowledging the independence of the "United States of America." Peace was also made with France and Spain, and in 1784 with Holland, and also between the East India Company and the Rajah of Mysore.

6. A terrible revolution took place in France in the memorable year 1789, which, though it did not directly affect the interests of the British throne, was destined ultimately to extend an unparalled influence

over the destinies of Europe. The populace rose, destroyed the Bastile, deposed and imprisoned King Louis XVI, and declared France a republic. After many excesses, during which the European powers stood by as inactive spectators, the French Jacobins guillotined the king, queen and certain members of the royal family, A. D. 1793, whereupon a great confederacy was established between England, Spain, Holland and the Empires of Germany and Russia, to restore the crown of France. Valenciennes was taken; Toulon was taken and lost again; many French settlements in the West Indies were captured (A. D. 1794); the island of Corsica was subdued, and the Cape of Good Hope and Trincomalee, in Ceylon, were added to the possessions of Great Britain.

7. And now the most extraordinary man of modern history, the greatest conqueror of any age since Julius Cæsar, the finest soldier that ever won French laurels, began to distinguish himself against the Austrians (A. D. 1795), and to pave the way for the magnificent reputation which, as Napoleon the Great, he afterwards acquired. Before his arms the Germans were forced to sue for peace, and the English viceroy was compelled to evacuate Corsica. The year 1797 saw the mutinies of Spithed and Nore, the disgrace of which was, however, compensated by the splendid victories of Cape St. Vincent and Camperdown, won by Admirals Sir John Jervis and Duncan. These brave commanders were each rewarded by a peerage.

8. The highly merited fame of these two great victories was, nevertheless, excelled by the battle of the Nile (A. D. 1798), in which Nelson asserted his place

as the first naval commander of the day; cut through the center of the French fleet, dispersed, captured and destroyed thirteen of the enemy's ships, and was recompensed with the title of Baron Nelson of the Nile, and a pension of \$15,000 per annum. In the meantime Napoleon Bonaparte was rapidly taking the lead in all the most important affairs of the French Republic. To him was intrusted the command of a powerful army in Egypt; but finding the English so victorious upon the Nile, he hastened back to Paris, and was created first consul in 1779. In the beginning of 1800 he crossed the Alps at the head of his army, and by the brilliant victory of Marengo June 14, 1800, he annihilated for a time the Austrian power in Italy.

9. The union of Great Britain with Ireland was fixed by act of parliament, passed on the 21st of April, 1800, to commence from the first day of the new century, January 1, 1801. The imperial parliament of the United Kingdom was summoned to meet on the 22d of the same month. This measure met with much opposition from the Irish.

10. In the year 1801 Napoleon Bonaparte succeeded in fomenting a war between England, Denmark, and a powerful fleet, under Lord Nelson, and Sir H. Parker was accordingly dispatched to the bombardment of Copenhagen. The Danes had made formidable preparations, and fought valiantly during a strife of four hours, when, having lost all their ships of the line and their floating batteries, they were compelled to capitulate. Shortly after this, the French were routed in Egypt by Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Major General Hutchinson, where the battles

of Aboukir and Alexandria were won, in the former of which the brave Abercrombie met his death wound.

11. While Great Britain was thus extending her triumphs abroad, in 1802 she was threatened by Napoleon Bonaparte with an invasion at home. For this purpose he had prepared a flotilla of flat-bottomed boats, and other vessels, for the conveyance of his troops. Alarmed by these movements on the part of the enemy, the government assembled a squadron, under Lord Nelson, for the defense of the coast. The invasion was never attempted; a treaty was entered upon by the English, French, Spanish and Dutch powers, and on the 29th of April, 1802, peace was proclaimed in London. This interval was destined not to be of long duration, and war was again proclaimed, April 29, 1803.

12. Not content with the title of first consul, Napoleon constituted himself emperor of France in the year 1804, and was crowned king of Italy in 1805. In consequence of these proceedings an alliance was now formed between England, Russia, Austria and Sweden. But Napoleon was victorious at Austerlitz, where he signally defeated the Austrian forces, and Russia was compelled to retreat. Fortunately, the share borne by England was sufficiently victorious to counterbalance these disasters. October 21, 1805, was fought the famous battle of Trafalgar, in which Lord Nelson defeated the united fleets of France and Spain and expired just as the conquest was assured. The following year, 1806, records the death of the two most famous statesmen of that epoch, namely, Wm. Pitt and Charles James Fox.

13. Napoleon was now the greatest monarch of Europe. Emperor of France, King of Italy, Protector of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, he dominated over every other government excepting those of England and Spain. Two of his brothers filled the thrones of Holland and Naples; Denmark was in his service; Prussia at his mercy; Russia had just concluded a peace which was entirely to his advantage, and Austria enjoyed but the shadow of a power which was really vested in his hands. Had he then been prudent, all might have been well; but he resolved to seize upon Spain likewise, and from this attempt may the beginning of his ruin date.

14. Having taken Ferdinand of Spain prisoner by an ingenious stratagem, in 1808, he carried that monarch and his son to France, and proclaimed his brother Joseph, king of Spain. A general insurrection immediately broke out in all parts of Spain; aid was implored from England; the peasantry formed themselves into guerilla parties, annoying and surprising the French at every opportunity, cutting off their supplies, shooting their stragglers, and skirmishing with their outposts; excepting where the army was actually present, the power of Napoleon was set at naught; and, to crown all, an army of ten thousand men was sent out, commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley, better known at the present time by the title of Duke of Wellington. Thus commenced the famous Peninsular war, and the first engagement is known as the decisive battle of Vimiera, August 28, 1808.

15. The next event of importance was the victory of Talavera, July 27, 1809, in acknowledgment of which

Sir Arthur Wellesley received the title of Viscount Wellington. Not so fortunate was the memorable and ill-fated expedition of Walcheren, in which nearly fifty thousand fine soldiers fell inglorious to the unhealthy climate of Zealand, and the disgraceful inefficiency of those placed in command. In the following year, 1810, Lord Wellington completely drove the French troops from Portugal. At this period, a succession of splendid victories, too numerous to admit of notice in so brief a recapitulation as the present, everywhere attended the career of Wellington.

16. England and Russia now coalesced against France, A. D. 1812, and the Emperor resolved upon an invasion of Russia, collected an army of six hundred thousand men, forced his way to Borodino, where, after a sanguinary battle of three successive days, the Russians were defeated, and pushed on immediately for Moscow. The Russians, knowing no other means by which to deprive the French of winter quarters and provisions, actually set fire to their ancient and beautiful capital, so that, on their arrival, the conquerors found nothing but desolation and flames. Thus disappointed of resources, they began a hasty retreat to France, having to traverse an enemy's country amid all the horrors of a northern winter, and being utterly destitute of all provision, except such as they could find amid the deserted villages along their route. During this frightful journey they were perpetually harrassed by flying bodies of cossacks, were starved, frozen and left to die by the wayside. No less than three hundred thousand splendid soldiers thus perished miserably. Seeing

the Emperor's present weakness, all the European powers now combined to crush their common enemy. One by one his conquests were wrested from him and, and on May 31, 1814, the allied armies entered Paris. On the 6th of April following, Napoleon signed his abdication at Fontainebleau, and Louis XVIII was recalled to the throne of his ancestors.

17. Some unfortunate disputes between the government of Great Britain and the United States led to a declaration of war by the United States June 19, 1812. The Americans unsuccessfully invaded Canada, but at sea their frigates obtained many signal triumphs over British vessels. The war, however, was of short duration, and peace was concluded between the two nations in 1815. The same year, while the ambassadors were assembled at Vienna to adjust the claims of Europe, the world was struck with surprise, terror and admiration by the report that Napoleon had escaped from his exile at Elba, and, having landed in France, was once again at the head of his beloved army. Again he ascended the imperial throne; again the allied sovereigns assembled their forces; and again they met, for the last time, upon the field of Waterloo, in Brussels, in Belgium. Here, on the 18th of June, was fought the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo, in which the French army was irrevocably routed, and fled from the field in the utmost confusion. All was over with Napoleon. He surrendered himself to the mercy of England; but instead of being received as a fallen hero, he was sent a prisoner to the far and lonely island of St. Helena, where, after lingering through a few melancholy

years, he died on the 5th of May. 1821. The expenses of England during the prosecution of this war are said to have exceeded seventy millions.

18. The year 1820 proved fatal to the Duke of Kent, father to Queen Victoria; and in less than a week after the death of this prince, England lost, in George III, one of her most respected sovereigns. This venerable monarch expired on the 29th of January, 1820, in the eighty-second year of his age, and the sixtieth of his reign, which is the longest and most remarkable in the annals of English history.

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS OF ROME B. C.

- 735 Romulus.
- 716 Interregnum.
- 715 Numa Pompilius.
- 672 Tullus Hostillus.
- 640 Ancus Martius.
- 616 Tarquinius Priscus.
- 578 Servius Tullius.
- 534 Tarquinius Superbus.

REPUBLIC.

- 510 Expulsion of Tarquin, and Republic.
- 82 Sylla, Dictator.
- 48 Caius Julius Cæsar, Dictator.
- 31 Octavianus Cæsar.

EMPERORS.

- 27 Octavianus Cæsar, as Augustus Imperator.

II. AFTER CHRIST.

- 14 Tiberius (Claudius Nero).
- 37 Caius Caligola.
- 41 Claudius I.
- 54 Claudius Nero.
- 68 Servius Sulpicius Gaba.
- 69 M. Salvius Otho (stabbed himself).
- 69 Aulus Vitellius; deposed by
Titus Flavius Vespasian.
- 79 Titus, son of Vespasian.
- 81 Titus Flavius Dometian, last of the Cæsars.
- 96 Cocceius Nerva.
- 98 Trajan.
- 117 Adrian.
- 138 Antonius Titus.
- 161 Marcus Aurelius.
- 180 Commodus.
- 193 Publius Helvius Pertinax (assassinated by the
Prætorian bands.)
Didianus Julianus, at Rome; Pescennius Niger,
in Syria; Lucius Septermius, in Pannonia; Clau-
dius Albinus, in Britain.
- 211 Marcus Aurelius Caracalla and Septimus Geta.
- 217 Marcus Opilus Macrinus.
- 218 Heliogabalus.
- 222 Alexander Severus.
- 235 Caius Julius Verus Maximus.
- 237 Antonius Gordianus and son.
- 238 Balbinus and Pupienus.
Gordian.
- 244 Phillip and Arabian.

- 249 Metinus Decius.
 - 251 Gallus Hostilius.
 - 253 Æmilianus.
Valerianus and Gallienus.
 - 260 Gallienus alone.
 - 268 Claudius II.
 - 270 Quintillus.
Aurelian.
 - 275 Interregnum of about three months.
Tacitus.
 - 276 Florian.
M. Aurelius Probus.
 - 282 M. Aurelius Carus.
 - 283 Carinus and Numerianus.
 - 284 Diocletian.
 - 286 Maximianus Hercules.
 - 305 Constantius Chlorus and Galarus Maximianus.
 - 306 Constantine (afterwards the Great).
Maxentius.
Maximianus Hercules.
Flavius Valerius Severus.
 - 307 Flavius Valerianus Licinius.
 - 323 Constantine alone.
 - 337 Constantine II, Constans and Constantius II,
sons of Constantine the Great.
 - 361 Julian.
 - 363 Jovian.
 - 364 Valentinian and Valens.
 - 375 Valens, with Gratian and Valentinian II.
 - 379 Theodosius I.
- Empire divided into Eastern and Western. It was divided by two brothers, Valentinian taking the

western and his brother, Valens, the eastern portion.

The following gives the succession of the divided empires:

I. WESTERN EMPIRE.

- 364 Valentinian.
- 367 Gratian; son made a colleague of his father, who died in 375.
- 375 Valentinian II, associated with Gratian.
- 392 Eugenius, usurper, defeated by Theodosius the Great.
- 395 Honorius, son of Theodosius.
- 423 Usurpation of John, the Notary.
- 425 Valentinian III.
- 455 Maximus.
Marcus Mæcilius Avitus.
- 457 Julius Velerius Majorianus.
- 461 Libius Severus.
- 465 Interregnum.
- 467 Anthemius.
- 472 Flavius-Anicius Olybrius.
- 473 Glycerius.
- 474 Julius Nepos.
- 475 Romulus, the Little Augustus.
- 476 Odoacer, king of the Heruli, who assumes the title, King of Italy.

II. EASTERN EMPIRE.

- 364 Valens.
- 379 Theodosius I, the Great.
- 395 Arcadius.
- 408 Theodosius II.

- 450 Marcian.
- 457 Leo I, the Thracian.
- 474 Leo the younger.
Zeno, the Isaurian.
- 491 Anastasius I.
- 518 Justin I.
- 527 Justinian.
- 565 Justin II.
- 578 Tiberus.
- 582 Maurice, the Cappadocian (murdered).
- 602 Phocus, the usurper (assassinated).
- 610 Heraclius.
- 641 Heracleonas-Constantine (poisoned).
Constans II (assassinated).
- 668 Constantine III.
- 685 Justinian II, dethroned in
- 695 Leontius.
- 698 Tiberius III.
- 705 Justinian II (restored; slain in)
- 711 Phillippicus-Bardanes (assassinated).
- 713 Anastasius II.
- 716 Theodosius III.
- 718 Leo III, the Isaurean.
- 741 Constantine IV.
- 780 Constantine V and Irene.
- 790 Constantine V alone.
- 792 Irene again with Constantine.
- 797 Irene alone (deposed and exiled).
- 802 Nicephorus I (killed).
- 811 Staurachius for a few days.
Michael I (abdicated).
- 813 Leo V, the Armenian (killed).

- 820 Micheal II, the Stammerer.
- 829 Theophilus.
- 842 Michael III, the Sot (murdered).
- 867 Basilius I, Macedonian.
- 886 Leo VI, the Philosopher.
- 911 Alexander and Constantine VI.
- 912 Constantine VI, with his mother, Zoë, as regent.
- 919 Romanus Lacapenus, usurper, associates with him his sons.
- 920 Christopher, and in
- 928 Stephen and Constantine VII.
- 945 Constantine VII alone.
- 959 Romanus II.
- 963 Nicephorus II.
- 969 John I, Zemisces, the celebrated general, with Basilius II and Constantine VIII.
- 976 Basilius II and Constantine VIII.
- 1028 Romanus III.
- 1034 Michael IV, the Paphlagonian.
- 1041 Michael V.
- 1042 Constantine IX and Zoë.
- 1054 Theodora, widow of Constantine.
- 1056 Michael VI (deposed).
- 1057 Isaac I, Comneus.
- 1059 Constantine X.
- 1067 Eudocia, widow of Constantine, and Romanus IV.
- 1071 Michael VII and Constantine XI.
- 1078 Nicephorus III, dethroned by
- 1081 Alexis I, Comneus.
- 1118 John Comneus.

- 1143 Manuel I.
- 1180 Alexis II.
- 1183 Andronicus I (put to death).
- 1185 Isaac II deposed by
- 1195 Alexis III deposed by
- 1203 Isaac II again and Alexis IV.

LATIN EMPERORS.

- 1204 Baldwin I, Earl of Flanders.
- 1206 Henry I.
- 1216 Peter de Courtenay.
- 1221 Robert de Courtenay.
- 1228 Baldwin II.

GREEK EMPERORS AGAIN.

- 1261 Michael VII.
- 1282 Andronicus II.
- 1328 Andronicus the Younger.
- 1332 Andronicus III.
- 1341 John Palæogus.
- 1347 John Cantacuzenus (abdicates).
- 1355 John Palæologus (restored).
- 1391 Manuel Palæogus.
- 1425 John Palæogus II.
- 1448 Constantine Palæogus.
- 1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.

SOVEREIGNS OF FRANCE.

MEROVINGIANS.

- 481 Clovis.
- 742 Childeric III (last of the race).

CARLOVINGIANS.

- 752 Pepin, the Short (son of Charles Martel).
- 768 Charlemagne.
- 814 Louis I, le D'bonnaire.
- 840 Charles the Bald.
- 877 Louis II, the Stammerer.
- 879 Louis III.
- 884 Charles III, le Gros.
- 887 Hugh, Count of Paris.
- 898 Charles the Simple.
- 922 Robert.
- 923 Rudolph.
- 936 Louis IV.
- 954 Lothaire.
- 986 Louis V.

CAPETS.

- 987 Hugh Capet.
- 996 Robert II, the Sage.
- 1031 Henry I.
- 1060 Phillip, the Fair.
- 1108 Louis VI.
- 1137 Louis VII.
- 1180 Phillip II.
- 1223 Louis VIII.
- 1226 Louis IX (St. Louis).
- 1270 Phillip III.
- 1285 Phillip IV.
- 1314 Louis X.
- 1316 Phillip V.
- 1322 Charles IV.

HOUSE OF VALOISE.

- 1328 Phillip VI.
- 1350 John II.
- 1364 Charles V.
- 1380 Charles VI.
- 1422 Charles VII.
- 1461 Louis XI.
- 1483 Charles VIII.
- 1498 Louis XII.
- 1515 Francis I.
- 1547 Henry II.
- 1559 Francis II.
- 1560 Charles IX.
- 1574 Henry III.

BOURBONS.

- 1589 Henry IV.
- 1610 Louis XIII.
- 1643 Louis XIV.
- 1715 Louis XV.
- 1774 Louis XVI.
- 1793 Louis XVII.

REPUBLIC.

- 1792 National Convention.
- 1795 Directory.

CONSULATE.

- 1799 Bonaparte, Cambaceres and Lebrun.
- 1802 Bonaparte for ten years.
Bonaparte for life.

EMPIRE.

1804 Napoleon I.

RESTORATION OF BOURBONS.

1814 Louis XVIII.

1824 Charles X.

HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

1830 Louis Phillippe.

SECOND REPUBLIC.

1848 Provisional government, February 22.

Louis Napoleon elected President December 19.

SECOND EMPIRE.

1852 Napoleon III.

THIRD REPUBLIC.

1870 Committee of Public Defense.

1871 Thiers, President, August 31.

1873 McMahon, President, May 24.

1879 F. P. Jules Grevy.

SOVEREIGNS OF SPAIN.

1512 Ferdinand V became king of all Spain through the conquest of Grenada and Navarre I.

1516 Charles.

1556 Phillip II.

1598 Phillip III.

1621 Phillip IV.

1665 Charles II.

1700 Phillip V (resigned).

1724 Louis I (a few months only).

- 1724 Phillip V again.
- 1746 Ferdinand VI.
- 1759 Charles III.
- 1788 Charles IV.
- 1808 Ferdinand VII.
Joseph Bonaparte.
- 1814 Ferdinand VII restored.
- 1833 Isabella II.
- 1868 Provisional government.
- 1869 Marshal Serrano, Regent.
- 1870 Amadeo.
- 1873 Executive of the Cortes.
- 1874 Serrano, President.
- 1875 Alfonso XII.
- 1885 Marie Mercedes, Queen.

SOVEREIGNS OF PORTUGAL.

- 1093 Henry, Count or Earl of Portugal.
- 1112 Alfonso (son) and Theresa.
- 1128 Alfonso alone, as Count of Portugal.
- 1139 Alfonso crowned king, as Alfonso I.
- 1185 Sancho I (son of Alfonso).
- 1212 Alfonso II.
- 1223 Sancho II.
- 1248 Alfonso III.
- 1279 Denis, or Dionysius, styled the Father of his Country.
- 1325 Alfonso IV, the Brave.
- 1357 Peter the Severe.
- 1367 Ferdinand I.
- 1383 John I, the Bastard and the Great.

- 1433 Edward, or Duarte.
- 1438 Alfonso V, the African.
- 1481 John II, the Great and the Perfect.
- 1495 Emanuel the Fortunate.
- 1521 John III.
- 1557 Sebastian.
- 1578 Henry the Cardinal.
- 1580 Anthony (deposed by Phillip II, of Spain, who united Portugal to his own dominions.)
- 1640 John IV, Duke of Braganza, who dispossessed the Spaniards, and was proclaimed king.
- 1506 Alfonso VI.
- 1667 Alfonso deposed and Peter made Regent.
- 1683 Peter II.
- 1706 John V.
- 1750 Joseph Emanuel,
- 1777 Maria Frances Isabella and Peter III.
- 1786 Maria alone.
- 1792 John, son of Maria, declared Regent.
- 1807 French invasion, and John returned to his Brazilian dominions.
- 1816 John declared King, with the title of John VI, returning to Portugal in 1821.
- 1826 Peter IV (Dom Pedro) abdicated to become Emperor of Brazil.
- 1826 Maria II (seven years of age).
- 1828 Dom Miguel usurps the crown.
- 1833 Maria II (restored).
- 1853 Peter V (Dom Pedro).
- 1861 Louis I.

FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON'S BATTLES

BATTLES.	VICTOR.	VANQUISHED	DATE.
Valmy	French	Austrians	September 20, 1792.
Jemappes	French	Austrians	November 6, 1792.
Combray	Allies	French	April 24, 1794.
Turcoing	Moreau	Allies	May 18-22, 1794.
Charleroi	French	Allies	June 26, 1794.
Montenotte	Napoleon	Austrians	April 12, 1796.
Lodi	Napoleon	Austrians	May 10, 1796.
Arcole	Napoleon	Austrians	November 15-17, 1796.
Tagliamento	Napoleon	Austrians	March 16, 1797.
Nile *	Nelson	French	August 1, 1798.
Pyramids	Napoleon	Mamelukes	July 21, 1798.
Jaffa	French	Stormed by	March 7, 1799.
Cassano	Suwarrow	Moreau	April 27, 1799.
Trebia	Suwarrow	Moreau	June, 18-19, 1799.
Aboukir	Napoleon	Turks	July 25, 1799.
Novi	Suwarrow	Moreau	August 15, 1799.
Zurich	Massena	Russians	September 25, 1799.
Eugen	Moreau	Austrians	May 3, 1800.
Marengo	Napoleon	Austrians	June 14, 1800.
Hotchstadt	Moreau	Austrians	June 19, 1800.
Hohenlinden	Moreau	Austrians	December 3, 1800.
Ulm	Ney	Surrenders	October 17-20, 1805.
Trafalgar *	Nelson (killed)	French	October 21, 1805.
Austerlitz	Napoleon	Austrians	December 2, 1805.
Jena	French	Russians	October 14, 1806.
Eylau	(Indecisive)		February 7-8, 1807.
Wagram	French	Austrians	July 5, 1809.
Smolensko	French	Russians	August 17-19, 1812.
Borodino	French	Russians	September 7, 1812.
Moscow	(Burned)		September 14, 1812.
Polotsk	Russians	Retake	October 20, 1812.
Witepsk	Russians	French	November 14, 1812.
Krasnoi	Russians	French	November 16-18, 1812.
Beresina	Russians	French	November 25-29, 1812.
Lutzen	Napoleon	Checks allies	May 2, 1813.
Katzback	Blucher	Ney	August 26, 1813.
Dresden	Napoleon	Checks allies	August 25-27, 1813.
Dennewitz		Ney	September 6, 1813.
Leipzig	Allies	Napoleon	October 16-18, 1813.
Hanau	Napoleon	Bavarians	October 30, 1813.
St. Dizier	Allies	Napoleon	January 27, 1814.
Brienne	Allies	Napoleon	January 29, 1814.
La Bothiere	Napoleon	Allies	February 1, 1814.
Par-Sur-Aube	Allies	Napoleon	February 7, 1814.
Chap Aubert	Napoleon	Allies	February 10-12, 1814.
Fontainebleau	Napoleon	Allies	February 17, 1814.
Montereau	Napoleon	Allies	February 18, 1814.
Barriers	Allies enter, Paris.	French	March 31, 1814.
Waterloo	Wellington	Napoleon	June 18, 1815.

The Battles marked * were naval.

A FULL LIST OF THE POPES OF ROME, FROM ST. PETER DOWN.

St. Peter -----	42	St. Marcellus I ----	308
St. Linus -----	66	St. Ensebius -----	310
St. Anacletus -----	78	St. Melchiades -----	311
St. Clement I -----	91	St. Sylvester I -----	314
St. Evaristus -----	100	St. Marcus -----	336
St. Aleander I -----	108	St. Julius I -----	337
St. Sextus I -----	119	Liberius -----	352
St. Telesphorus -----	127	St. Felex II -----	355
St. Hyginus -----	139	St. Damasus I -----	366
St. Pius I -----	142	St. Siricius -----	384
St. Anicetus -----	157	St. Anastasius I -----	398
St. Soterus -----	168	St. Innocent I -----	402
St. Elentherius -----	177	St. Zosimus -----	417
St. Victor I -----	193	St. Boniface I -----	418
St. Zephirinus -----	202	St. Celestine I -----	422
St. Calixtus I -----	217	St. Sixtus III -----	432
St. Urban I -----	223	St. Leo I The Great	440
St. Ponteanus -----	230	St. Hilary -----	461
St. Anterus -----	235	St. Simplicius -----	468
St. Fabian -----	236	St. Felex III -----	483
St. Cornelius -----	250	St. Gelasius I -----	492
St. Stephen I -----	253	St. Anastasius II --	496
St. Sixtus II -----	257	St. Symmachus ---	498
St. Dionysius -----	259	St. Hormisdas -----	514
St. Felix I -----	269	St. John I -----	523
St. Eutychianus --	275	St. Felex IV -----	526
St. Caius -----	288	Boniface II -----	530
St. Marcellinus ----	296	John II -----	533
(See vacant 3 yrs, 6 mos.)		St. Agapetus I ----	535

St. Sylverius-----	536	Sisinnius-----	708
Vigilius-----	537	Constantine-----	708
Pelagius I-----	555	St. Gregory II-----	715
John III-----	560	St. Gregory III-----	731
Benedict (I) Bonosus	574	St. Zachary-----	741
Pelagius II-----	578	Stephen II (died be-	
St. Gregory I The		fore consecration)	752
Great-----	590	Stephen III-----	752
Sabinianus-----	604	St. Paul I-----	757
Boniface III-----	607	Stephen IV-----	768
St. Boniface IV-----	608	Adrian I-----	772
St. Deusdedit-----	615	St. Leo III-----	795
Boniface V-----	619	Stephen V-----	816
Honoris I-----	625	St. Paschal I-----	817
(See vacant 1 yr, 7 mos.)		Eugenius II-----	824
Severinus-----	640	Valentinus-----	827
John IV-----	640	Gregory IV-----	827
Theodorus I-----	642	Sergius II-----	844
St. Marten I-----	649	St. Leo IV-----	847
St. Engenius I-----	654	Benedict III-----	855
St. Vitaleanus-----	657	St. Nicholas I-----	858
Adeodatus-----	672	Adrian II-----	867
Donus or Domnus I	676	John VIII-----	872
St. Agathon-----	678	Marinus I-----	882
St. Leo II-----	682	Adrian III-----	884
St. Benedict II-----	684	Stephen VI-----	885
John V-----	685	Formosus-----	891
Canon-----	686	Stephen VII-----	896
St. Sergius I-----	687	Romanus-----	897
John VI-----	701	Theodorus-----	898
John VII-----	705	John IX-----	898

Benedict IV	900	Gregory VI	1045
Leo V	903	Clement II	1046
Christopher	903	Damasus II	1048
Sergius III	904	St. Leo IX	1049
Anastasius III	911	Victor II	1055
Lando	913	Stephen X	1057
John X	914	Benedict X	1058
Leo VI	928	Nicholas II	1058
Stephen VIII	929	Alexander II	1061
John XI	931	Gregory VII	1073
Leo VII	936	Victor III	1086
Stephen IX	939	Urban II	1088
Marinus II	943	Paschal II	1099
Agapetus II	946	Gelasius II	1118
John XII	956	Calixtus II	1119
Benedict V	964	Honorius II	1124
John XIII	965	Innocent II	1130
Benedict VI	972	Celestine II	1143
Donus or Domnus		Lucius II	1144
II	974	Eugenius III	1145
Benedict VII	975	Anastasius IV	1153
John XIV	983	Adrian IV (English)	1154
Gregory V	996	Alexander III	1159
Sylvester II	999	Lucius II	1181
John XVII	1003	Urban III	1185
John XVIII	1003	Gregory VIII	1187
Sergius IV	1009	Clement III	1187
Benedict VIII	1012	Celestine III	1191
John XIX	1024	Innocent III	1198
Benedict IX (de-		Honorius III	1216
posed)	1033	Gregory IV	1227

Celestine IV -----	1241	Gregory XII -----	1406
(See vacant 1 yr, 7 mos.)		Alexander V -----	1409
Innocent IV -----	1243	John XXIII -----	1410
Alexander IV -----	1254	Martin V -----	1417
Urban IV -----	1261	Eugenius IV -----	1431
Clement IV -----	1265	Nicholas V -----	1447
(See vacant 2 yrs, 9 mos.)		Calixtus III -----	1455
Gregory X -----	1271	Pius II -----	1458
Innocent V -----	1276	Paul II -----	1464
Adrian V -----	1276	Sixtus IV -----	1471
John XXI -----	1276	Innocent VIII -----	1484
Nicholas III -----	1277	Alexander VI -----	1492
Martin IV -----	1281	Pius III -----	1503
Honorius IV -----	1285	Julius II -----	1503
Nicholas IV -----	1288	Leo X -----	1513
(See vacant 2 yrs, 3 mos.)		Adrian VI -----	1522
St. Celestine V -----	1294	Clement VIII -----	1523
Boniface VIII -----	1294	Paul III -----	1534
Benedict XI -----	1303	Julius III -----	1550
Clement V (seat of papacy		Marcellius II -----	1555
moved to Avignon) -----	1305	Paul IV -----	1555
(See vacant 2 yrs, 3 mos.)		Pius IV -----	1559
John XXII -----	1316	St. Pius V -----	1566
Benedict XII -----	1334	Gregory XIII -----	1572
Clement VI -----	1342	Sixtus V -----	1585
Innocent IV -----	1352	Urban VII -----	1590
Urban VI -----	1362	Gregory XIV -----	1590
Gregory XI (throne res-		Innocent IX -----	1591
tored to Rome) -----	1370	Clement VII -----	1592
Boniface IX -----	1389	Leo XI -----	1605
Innocent VII -----	1404	Paul V -----	1605

Gregory XV-----	1621	Benedict XIII-----	1724
Urban VIII-----	1623	Clement XII-----	1730
Innocent X-----	1644	Benedict XIV-----	1740
Alexander VII-----	1655	Clement XIII-----	1758
Clement IX-----	1667	Clement XIV-----	1769
Clement X-----	1670	Pius VI-----	1775
Innocent XI-----	1676	Pius VII-----	1800
Alexander VII-----	1689	Leo XII-----	1823
Innocent XII-----	1691	Pius VIII-----	1829
Clement XI-----	1700	Gregory XVI-----	1831
Innocent XIII-----	1721	Pius IX-----	1846

Whole number of Popes, 257.

Whole number venerated as Saints, 82.



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